

# THE *Country* GUIDE

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APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In this issue . . .

- Fodder Foibles
- Modes for Milady
- Blue Fire

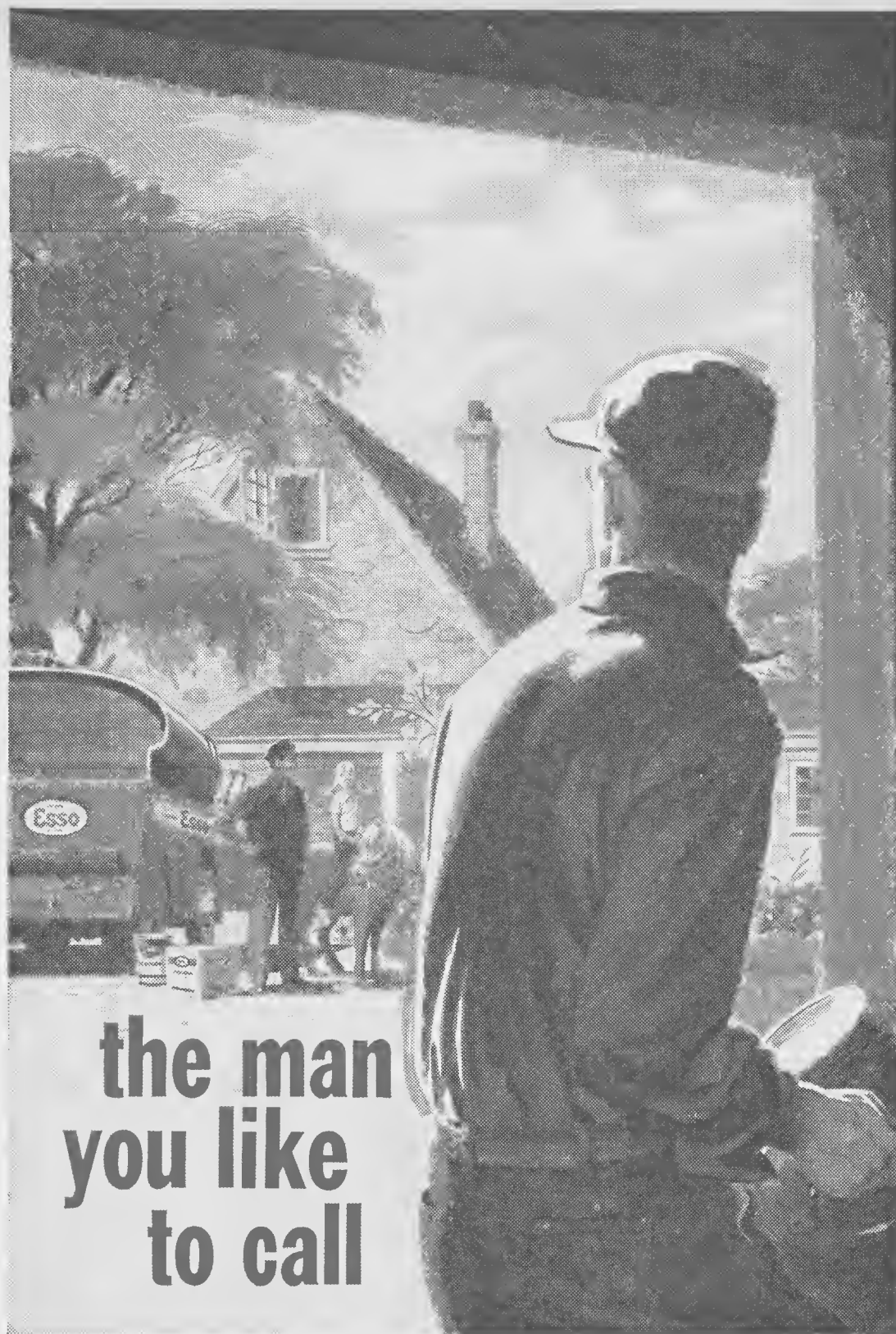
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## **Letters**

### **Wants a Name**

I have a good sized farm in the Regina plains area. There are a few trees around the place, good buildings and a windmill. The farmstead is on a knoll with a small creek running by. I would like to have a name for it. I would be obliged for any suggestions you can send.

R. D. KELLY,  
Box 592, Regina, S.

*We've made a couple of suggestions. If you have one, why not drop a post card to Mr. Kelly.—Ed.*



### **A Natural Cradle**

I have enclosed a snap of a Tamworth sow and some of her new-born pigs. Eight of them are sleeping on her flank. There are more of her litter at her nose under the heat lamp.

The father of the little pigs is a Wessex Saddle Back boar. These pigs slept on their mother until they were 3 weeks old.

J. G. MIDDLETON,  
Box 237, Champion, Alta.

### **More Color**

May I offer you sincere congratulations on the outstanding material in the "Home and Family" section of your paper. Especially would I like to mention the pictures on the introductory page. Being a public school teacher, I am ever on the look out for good pictures to enhance my lessons. Is there any argument from the educational viewpoint that would persuade you to have this page in color? Please do consider this.

MRS. H. CRAIG,  
Matheson, Ont.

### **Appreciation**

The Guide is a wonderful farm paper and I wouldn't be without it. My wife finds it very useful with all the fine recipes, patterns, etc.

J. CURRENT,  
Kevisville, Alta.

### **Likes Reading Best**

Chatting together at the mail box my rural neighbor and I both agreed that The Country Guide and The (British) Countryman stand alone in making the facts about the farm and the country clear, interesting and readable.

With regard to listening and viewing habits my friend commented: "I don't switch off the ads. I just sort of tune 'em off from my mind and relax until the next episode . . . I like reading and studying the ads, but I don't like listening to them."

B. L. MARTIN,  
Sidney, B.C.

# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor-West Farmer and Farm and Home  
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

## In This Issue

● **CONSISTENT POLICY OR HASTY EXPEDIENT?** Our Canadian farm program has staggered from crisis to crisis, says Prof. Ralph Campbell in an outspoken discussion of the need for constructive agricultural policies on page 13. See also the editorial on this subject, appearing on page 4.

● **WATER IS POWERFUL STUFF.** At least, that's how it appears at Boissvain, where water is the power behind the town's recent revival, as reported by Richard Cobb on page 15.

ONE OF CANADA'S OUTSTANDING WOMEN knows first-hand about the problems of rural living. She is Nancy Adams and her story appears in this month's Home and Family section on page 47.

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**COVER:** There's rugged beauty contrasting with pleasant valleys in the Canadian Rockies, as Richard Harrington discovered when he took this picture at haying time for our cover.

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## YOUR T-D MANAGER... a good man to know

Len Coolican, the fellow at the left in this picture, can look back with pride on the past decade or so. During that time, Mr. Coolican has developed three sections of land near Montmartre, Saskatchewan, into a model farm where he specializes in Hereford beef cattle. The man pictured with him has taken a keen interest in that development and, as his banker, shares Mr. Coolican's pride of achievement. He's Norman Rainville, manager of The Toronto-Dominion Bank in Montmartre, and he's typical of the more than 500 Toronto-Dominion managers across the country. You see, the manager of your branch of "The Bank" has a thorough knowledge of farm financing problems . . . and he's genuinely interested in putting his knowledge and experience to work for you. So whatever your particular banking need . . . a Farm Improvement Loan . . . a savings or chequing account . . . or any other banking service—make it a point to see the manager of your Toronto-Dominion Bank branch. You'll find him capable, courteous and always ready to lend a hand. Drop in soon, won't you, and see why we say . . .

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# Editorials

## International Affairs and Good Intentions

THE world is still wide. Despite supersonic flight, television and other modern wonders, we are separated by thousands of miles of land and sea from such regions as the Middle East and South-East Asia, and it is unlikely that most of us will ever journey across those miles. We hear of malnutrition in India and the hardships of Arab refugees, and we are troubled, but we cannot reach out and touch these people. Yet, while we have our own worries, there is the feeling that we have a responsibility to those who are infinitely poorer than ourselves.

Should we be doing more to help them? There appear to be three ways of looking at this question. These are the economic, the political and the compassionate approaches. Taking the business-like approach first, we tend to have agricultural surpluses, and our farms could obviously produce even more if there were any prospect of selling it at a reasonable price. An aid program places the responsibility on the whole nation to purchase and distribute at least a part of surplus farm production, or to subsidize the sale of it at concessional prices. This would no doubt increase the flow of money into farmers' hands, while presumably reducing the depressing effect of surpluses on prices. But here we meet a snag. Aid programs have a way of interfering with the normal trade of other nations. We have criticized the United States many times for this very reason. So it seems that one country should not try to go it alone.

On the political level, we face the needs of newly created nations, and of older ones whose populations and wants are expanding rapidly. Can they look to us for material help, and should we provide it? If we answer yes, we could be fostering some political systems that are abhorrent to us. If we say no, we could be rejecting some people we could count as friends, and others who could at least become less hostile to us. Viewed strictly in terms of maintaining peace and the survival of what we believe to be right, it would seem suicidal to say no.

The third aspect is the more personal one of compassion. Often we hear such statements as "more than half the people of the world will go to bed hungry tonight." Such generalizations are not supported by the facts. But even a few millions of seriously undernourished people scattered throughout the world give rise to strong humanitarian convictions. The question of our responsibility to such people in need, either through temporary famine or slow starvation, is one that should really be answered by us as individuals. However, this much can be said. A nation that turns inward on itself, concerned only with its own betterment and comfort, may be the ultimate loser as history has frequently shown.

IT is simpler to state the problems than to devise solutions. We are faced with booming populations in needy countries, where the birthrate can outstrip the pace at which aid can be brought to them. We hear those stories of mismanagement and corruption which sometimes direct food into the wrong hands and to questionable purposes. We are concerned in case an aided country should become so dependent on aid that it does little or nothing to improve its own resources. Coupled with this is the possibility that our surpluses may run out, and perhaps make the situation worse than ever.

We hear sometimes that aid is regarded with suspicion, and is even labeled as interference

in the internal affairs of the receiving country. We are told that our aid, great though it may seem, would be just a drop in the bucket. Finally, we face the problem, already mentioned, of interference with normal trade.

These difficulties and counter-arguments are impressive, but perhaps the disadvantages of doing nothing are even greater. It should be remembered that we have admitted some responsibilities already. Canada is committed to technical aid to underdeveloped countries through such agencies as FAO and the Colombo Plan, both of which have been helping people to help themselves. We have made gifts and concessional sales of some of our food surpluses too. But whatever type of aid it may be, there are strong arguments in favor of channeling it through international agencies.

When President Eisenhower called the Food for Peace conference of the five major wheat exporting countries in May, they immediately set up a consultative committee. The best that can be hoped for at present is that this committee will offer advice on the orderly disposal of wheat surpluses. Each of the five countries would be expected to consult the

committee before making outright gifts, barter arrangements or concessional sales of wheat. Countries in need would also be free to apply for consideration. The committee would then base its recommendations on the effect of such deals on world wheat trade, but could not force a policy on the member nations.

This would be a limited gain, but it may be a step in the right direction. It may be far from Prime Minister Diefenbaker's call for an international food bank to store surpluses for emergency use or as a means of helping the hungry nations. But anything that can be done to co-ordinate aid, each nation giving according to its means and aid going where it does the most good and the least harm, deserves our serious consideration.

There are alternatives. We should not overlook the possibility that we may need to devise more liberal trade policies to enable dollar-short countries to export to us and buy food and other necessities in return. Nor should we regard aid as the complete substitute for the more important task of helping needy countries to make better use of their own resources.

Perhaps in finding solutions to our economic and political problems, which are tied to our hopes for personal security and world peace, we may find that our compassion will be the driving force that cuts through the difficulties and doubts. We may yet be able to reach out and touch these people who now seem so far away. But we will do a disservice to them and us if we do not think clearly about what we are doing. v

## Farm Policy Muddle

WHAT is the state of the Canadian farm program? According to Professor Ralph Campbell of the Ontario Agricultural College, in a lead article in this issue of *The Guide*, it might aptly be described as having "staggered from crisis to crisis" during the past 30 years. But what is even more disturbing to his mind is that, if recent developments are any indication, the staggering and the crises are far from over.

His bristling attack on the inadequacies of Canadian farm policy—particularly the tendency for policy makers to be preoccupied with the "things" involved in food production rather than giving proper attention to the "people" who produce the food—as well as his clarification of the widespread confusion of mean-end relationships surrounding our research, credit and price support programs, are enlightening, timely and most challenging.

What's to be done? Well, as a start, Professor Campbell suggests four clear-cut needs which must be met if Canada is to move from an era of hasty expediency to one of consistent policy—policy capable of serving both agriculture and the nation. They are: (1) A new look at farm policy in all its phases; (2) more basic economic research, especially in the supply analysis and demand analysis fields to guide the price support program; (3) independent policy research, and (4) a price support agency less closely related to government.

These needs are becoming more and more apparent all the time. Farm organizations cannot agree among themselves as to what is the best course of action to follow, nor can governments, nor do farm organizations and governments see eye to eye on what should be done. The recent proposal to make deficiency payments on hogs and eggs only to selected categories of small "non-integrated" producers is a case in point. The government has come up with a policy which is in serious conflict with several other major phases of its program, with the result that farmers are disturbed and confused. It seems clear the situation is going from bad to worse, and

that very little further headway is likely to be made toward a solution of the farm income and surplus problem without the benefits of independent farm policy research.

Moreover, the situation, which has all the earmarks of a major national problem, underscores the need for not only more facts by way of research, but for more clear thinking on the part of all parties concerned as to what farm policy objectives should be. We submit that it is difficult if not impossible to properly design or to evaluate farm policy, or the means to the ends, if the ends themselves are vague or in doubt. We refer here to the intermediate ends, because we believe there is wide agreement on the ultimate ends of farm policy—i.e. the greatest possible satisfaction of the needs and wants of farm people. One example of an intermediate end might be freedom of the farmer to make production and marketing decisions with a minimum of government intervention; or in contrast to this, make agriculture a public utility under which the farmer would receive a monthly government pay cheque.

There is no doubt that the Federal Government has a prime responsibility for farm policy. It formulates and administers farm policy, and is the only authority which can co-ordinate a truly national program within the framework of the Canadian economy. Provincial governments have a lesser but complementary role to play. It would be harmful if they pursued policies that are in conflict with the national program. Universities and agricultural colleges are already, with very limited resources, assuming responsibility and are contributing materially to enlightened thinking on farm policy. With more resources they would make a still greater contribution.

Where does the farmer fit into this pattern? All farmers have a very real responsibility to keep themselves informed of the alternatives in farm policy. Having formed a considered opinion, they fulfill this responsibility by carrying their ideas through to their farm organizations. Only in this way can farm organizations properly interpret truly representative farm thinking to governments and, thus, influence the satisfactory development of farm policy. v



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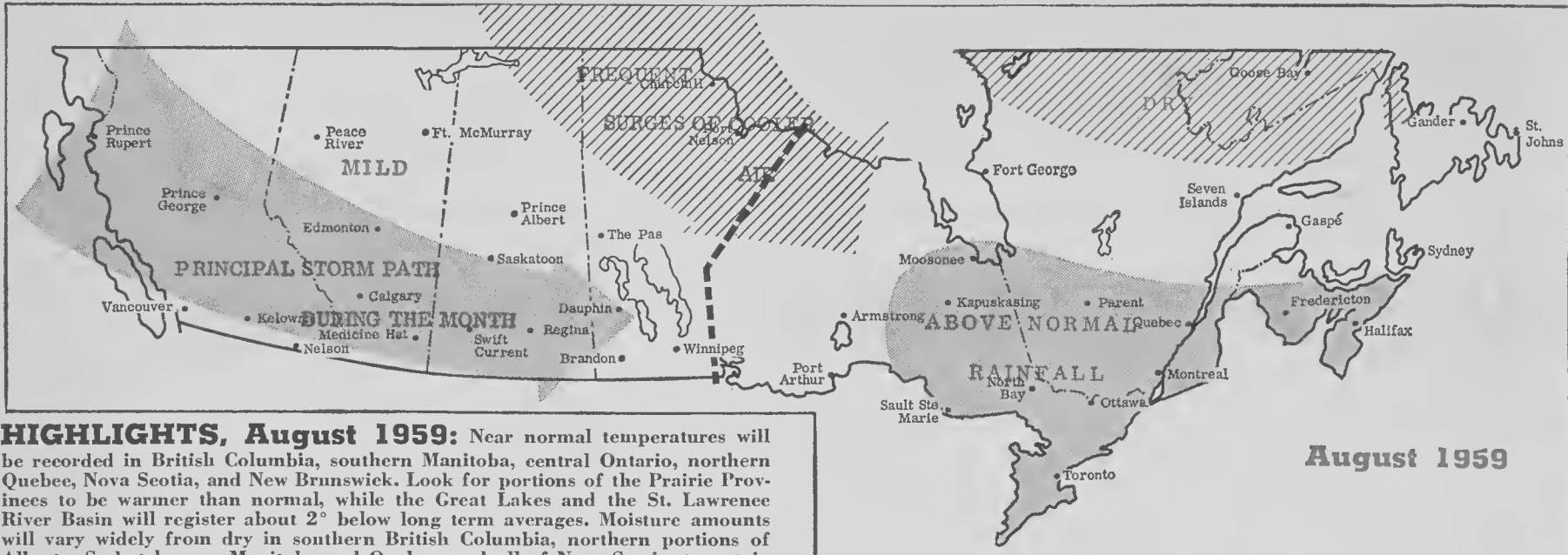
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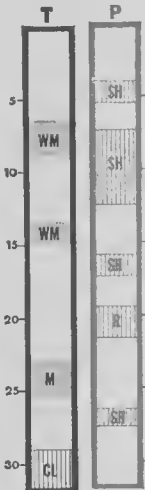
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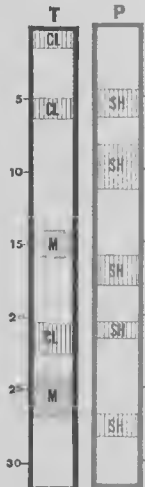
**HIGHLIGHTS, August 1959:** Near normal temperatures will be recorded in British Columbia, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, northern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Look for portions of the Prairie Provinces to be warmer than normal, while the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River Basin will register about 2° below long term averages. Moisture amounts will vary widely from dry in southern British Columbia, northern portions of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec, and all of Nova Scotia, to wet in northwest British Columbia, central Manitoba, most of Ontario, southern Quebec and New Brunswick.

August 1959

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

**Alberta**

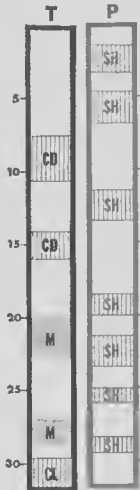
- 1st week 1-8:** Mostly fair first few days of month, with near seasonal temperatures. Around 4th, expect some showery activity. Warm weather the 7th will usher in period of frequent showers beginning about 8th.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Although showers will not be everyday occurrence, look for showery weather through 12th. Temperatures expected to lower somewhat, but in general, warm weather (80's) for remainder of week.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Warm weather of previous week will gradually subside to near normal at most points. Occasional showers the 16th and rain for day or two around 20th will hold temperatures in 60's or 50's.
- 4th week 23-29:** Mild, comfortable weather expected on 23rd and temperatures will push into high 70's or low 80's. Showery activity arriving about 27th will bring cool breezes and high 30° or low 40° temperatures.
- 5th week 30-31:** Weather is expected to continue cool, with widely scattered showery activity.

**Saskatchewan**

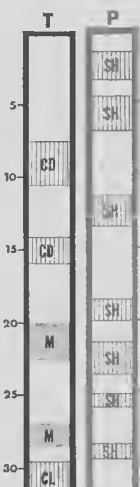
- 1st week 1-8:** August is expected to start out quite cool with temperatures in 40's. Much of the week will provide cool weather. Look for showers the 5th and 6th to be accompanied by cool breezes.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Near normal temperatures in the 50's until the 14th, when mild 80° temperatures will prevail. The rainy and showery weather starting the 9th will be widespread and intermittent in nature.
- 3rd week 16-22:** The warm weather of previous week will taper off gradually as rain arrives around the 16th or 17th. Look for the cool weather on the 21st to be ushered in by showery activity.
- 4th week 23-29:** Mild weather is expected about the 24th with comfortable 70° temperatures. Showers on the 27th expected to decrease temperatures to normals at most places in the province.
- 5th week 30-31:** These last two days will have near normal temperatures and it will continue fair.

**Manitoba**

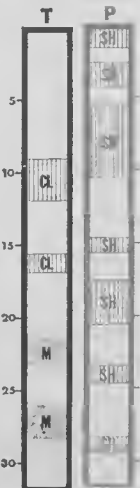
- 1st week 1-8:** Cool temperatures in 50's will gradually give way to mild high 80° weather. Showery weather the 5th and 6th will provide more normal temperatures in 60's for most part.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Showery weather will continue for 2 or 3 days, with temperatures turning downward into the 40's and then rising to the 60's. Little or no showery weather expected after the 11th.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Although near normal 60° temperatures will prevail for a few days, expect the showers to gradually lower temperatures to the high 30's in places as cool air dominates the region.
- 4th week 23-29:** The cool weather will gradually give way to more normal temperatures, and by the 26th 70° to 80° weather. Watch out for showers to lower temperatures the 29th.
- 5th week 30-31:** It will be generally fair, with near 60° temperatures for the most part.

**Ontario**

- 1st week 1-8:** This week's occasional showery weather will provide cloudy skies and 60° temperatures but turning cooler by the 7th or 8th, when temperatures will be in the 50's.
- 2nd week 9-15:** It is expected to be cool at the beginning of the week, with temperatures warming to the 60's during showers, but the weather will be turning cool again by about the 14th.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Following last week's brief, cool interval, look for the return of normal temperatures and then gradual warming expected to occur during the showery weather due on 19th.
- 4th week 23-29:** The week will start with mild weather with rain and showers most of week lowering temperatures to near normal; 70° weather for a day or two by 27th or 28th—showers on 29th.
- 5th week 30-31:** Cool and cloudy for the most part during these last two days of the month.

**Quebec**

- 1st week 1-8:** Cloudy skies accompanied by rain or showers will hold temperatures in the high 50's or low 60's for most of the week. Look for temperatures to drop the 7th or 8th.
- 2nd week 9-15:** It will continue cool with 40° or 50° temperatures. This will be followed by more showers coupled with somewhat warmer weather. Turning cooler again by the 14th.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Look for cool weather to give way to about average temperatures for 3 or 4 days. Intermittent rain and showery interval will begin about 18th, bringing mild 70°-80° weather by 20th.
- 4th week 23-29:** The intermittent showery weather is expected to continue, with mild high 70° temperatures occurring on the 27th and 28th. The weather will be showery again on the 29th.
- 5th week 30-31:** Cool 40° temperatures with scattered showers will be outstanding features of final 2 days.

**Atlantic Provinces**

- 1st week 1-8:** Frequent showers and rain will hold temperatures near normal levels for the most part, but look for the rainy period starting on the 6th to be most active along the coast.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Cool first 2 or 3 days, with rain or shower activity continuing along coast through 10th. Near normal 60° temperatures will prevail the last few days of the week. Showers on 15th.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Cool for day or two, temperatures dropping to 50's. With increasing temperatures, watch for storminess and rain about 3 days, starting 18th and stopping about 21st. Expect mild 70° weather on 22nd.
- 4th week 23-29:** Watch for mild weather to give way to lower temperatures as showers arrive on 24th. Mild 70° weather again on 26th, cut short by showers and lower temperatures on 29th.
- 5th week 30-31:** Widely scattered showers will be coupled with 60° temperatures for the most part.

# What's Happening



[Guide photo]

Members of the panel on livestock diseases at Saskatchewan Stock Growers' convention last month included (left to right): E. E. Brockelbank, Regina; Dr. E. E. Carlson, Regina; John Minor, Abbey; Olaf Turnbull, moderator, of Kindersley; Gene Etchart, Montana Stockgrowers Assn.; Walter Olsen, Arcola.

## SASK. STOCK GROWERS' ANNUAL MEETING

One of the highlights of the 46th annual convention of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association, held at Swift Current last month, was a panel discussion on livestock control programs. Moderated by Olaf Turnbull, first vice-president of the SFU, Kindersley, the panel consisted of Dr. E. E. Carlson, District Veterinarian, CDA, Regina; Gene Etchart, president, Montana Stockgrowers' Association, Glasgow, Mont.; John Minor, Abbey, Sask., president-elect of the SSGA; Walter Olsen, Arcola, Sask., Hereford breeder, and E. E. Brockelbank, director, Animal Industry Branch, Sask. Dept. of Agriculture, Regina.

Mr. Etchart told the assembled stockmen that before Montana introduced its brucellosis control program 23 per cent of the cattle had the disease, and many cattlemen were getting 35 per cent calf crops. After the program had been running 10 years, the disease incidence dropped to 3 per cent. Stockmen needed five tools to combat brucellosis, he pointed out: A real desire to wipe out the disease, a reliable test, good vaccine, a knowledge of the disease and proper regulation and control measures.

John Minor stated that it was the function of the panel to present the subject so stockmen could clarify their thinking on it. Most cattlemen, he noted, believe in vaccination, but don't feel a test-and-slaughter program is necessary. Mr. Etchart's statement that vaccination alone had proved only 65 per cent effective in Montana should cause them to think twice about this, he said.

Walter Olsen stated that he was 100 per cent in favor of the complete control of brucellosis, but didn't like the idea of using technicians for blood testing instead of fully qualified veterinarians.

Dr. Carlson pointed out that Bang's control would drag on for years, like the T.B. control program, unless these technicians were used. Norway and Sweden have completely eradicated the disease, he said, and he is confident we can do the same in Canada if we tackle the problem without delay.

E. E. Brockelbank declared that he, too, would like to see the program

proceed as rapidly as possible. The Saskatchewan Government, he stated, wasn't going to abandon vaccination in any area as soon as Federal testing begins (as is done in B.C.) but will carry on vaccinations for at least 2 years afterwards.

Replacing Ben Jahnke of Main Centre, who has served as president of the SSGA for 3 years, is John Minor of Abbey. Jack McDougald, Maple Creek moved up to first vice-president and Pete Perrin of Beechy became second vice-president. Pat Coolican, Swift Current, retained the post of secretary-treasurer. ✓

## U.S. FARM ORGANIZATION PROTESTS

Fearful of the possible effects of Canadian pork exports under a deficiency payment program, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest farm organization in the United States, has asked for protection.

The Federation, in letters to both the Secretaries of State and Agriculture, asked that countervailing duties be considered if Canada implements a deficiency payment program for hogs. The Farm Bureau stated that such a program would make it possible for Canada to export pork at low prices, and fears U.S. prices would be "wrecked by subsidized competition." ✓

## C.S.G.A. ANNUAL MEETING

The 1959 annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association held in Saskatoon last month, unanimously endorsed the principle of a Bill being considered by the Federal Government to revise the Seeds Act. Although the Bill doesn't include any great policy changes, it is felt it will enable the Act to meet recent trends in the seed industry. Most important phases of the new Act are sections 3 and 4 which set up a series of control regulations for both imported and exported seed. All seed sold within Canada must meet certain standards and be distinctly and correctly labelled so a buyer will know exactly what he is getting.

Under the new regulations, the C.S.G.A. will be responsible for recording both registered and certified

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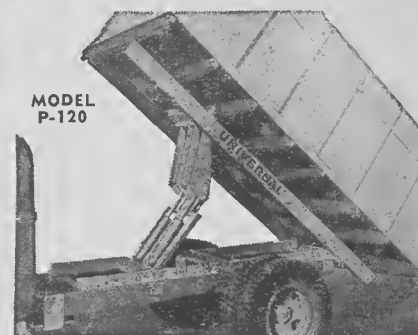
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## WHAT'S HAPPENING

seed stocks, instead of just registered seed as they have done in the past. This will dispense with duplication that has existed for 25 years where two crop certification agencies, the Government and the Association, have operated in a field which could be more efficiently handled by one.

Passage of the new Act will mean that seed grades will be established according to C.S.G.A. standards. However, this doesn't mean that a

private group has been given life and death powers over the whole seed industry, for if the Association should adopt standards not considered to be in the public interest, the Government can step in and set other standards. It is hoped the new regulations will come into effect by July 1, 1960, before which time they will be widely publicized so that growers and processors will be able to conduct their operations accordingly.

During the meeting, 15 seed growers were made Robertson Asso-

ciates, and five men who had worked closely with the Association received honorary life memberships. Those receiving Robertson Associate medals were: R. V. Colvin, Battle Heights, Sask.; Kirkham Bros., Salcoats, Sask.; Maurice Cay, Kinistino, Sask.; Orville Elmy, Salcoats, Sask.; Franklin Mohler, Maymount, Sask.; W. A. V. Allan, Codette, Sask.; J. F. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, Man.; David Froebe, Homewood, Man.; A. V. Schamp, Cypress River, Man.; Frank Van Ryssel, Oakbank, Man.; D. J. Patterson, Westbourne, Man.; Leland

Ditzler, Joffre, Alta.; John Nicklason, Deadwood, Alta.; H. A. Nisbet, Bowden, Alta.; Irwin Bros., Barons, Alta.

Those receiving life memberships included: L. Bell, Production and Marketing Branch, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Saskatoon; V. B. Holmes, Sask. Dept. of Agriculture, Regina; J. H. Gerrie, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Charles Whiting, Aubigny, Man.; and Paul Methot, Quebec Dept. of Agriculture. Succeeding retiring president E. A. Lods of Macdonald College, Quebec, is Joe Murray, Solsgirth, Man. V

# KEEP STORED CROPS AT PEAK MARKET CONDITION

*Dry, rodent proof storage protects your profits and costs so little with*

## GALVANIZED STEEL

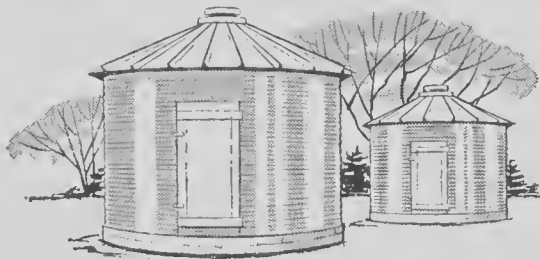


Spoilage can rob you of the profits you work so hard to earn. With efficient crop storage you can actually *increase* your profits. You can harvest when the crop is perfect—sell when the price is right.

**New Premier Galvanized Steel** is the low-cost answer to your crop storage problem.

Galvanized Steel is strong and rugged—reduces the amount of framing required and gives years of maintenance-free service. Because the zinc coating is permanently *bonded* to the steel, New Premier resists flaking, peeling and chipping so that rust can't get a start.

Plan *now* for more profits—with *permanent, low-cost* farm buildings of New Premier Galvanized Steel.



This storage crib is one of many types of farm buildings that cost less and last longer when made of Galvanized Steel. For complete details, contact your Agricultural Representative, Provincial Department of Agriculture, or farm building distributor.

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Ask before you buy, **"IS IT MADE IN CANADA?"**

### NET FARM INCOME UP 20 PER CENT

Canadian farmers last year, out of a total cash income of \$2.8 billion, realized a net income of \$1.3 billion. The latter figure was 20 per cent higher than in 1957, and about equal to the 5-year 1953-57 average.

Total farm operating expenses including depreciation charges, were estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$1.8 billion. This was an increase of about \$100 million over 1957, which resulted from a combination of slightly higher prices and the use of larger quantities of goods and services in 1958 than a year earlier. V

### STIFFER WHEAT COMPETITION FORESEEN

Cereal crops produced by the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China may soon be an important potential competitive factor in the world wheat market according to Dr. S. C. Hudson, of the Canada Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. He made the statement to the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Agronomy held in Winnipeg recently. He pointed to the dramatic expansion of wheat production in Russia as the result of improved technology, good harvests and development of virgin lands.

In the case of Mainland China, even in the absence of actual statistics, there is considerable evidence to indicate that crop yields have been raised to the point where that country can reasonably be expected to be a net exporter of cereals, he said.

Dr. Hudson reviewed trends in wheat production and use. Most countries in Western Europe are moving toward a greater measure of self-sufficiency in wheat, largely the result of national grain policies. Such countries as Italy and Spain have expanded production of soft wheats to the extent that they now have surpluses and are signatories to the International Wheat Agreement as exporters.

Grain policies in importing countries in most cases do not permit these countries to benefit from lower foreign prices. At the same time, producers are protected from the competition of lower priced grains from abroad, he pointed out. "As long as the majority of importers maintain a comprehensive system of protection to encourage production, the cost of any adjustment in the demand/supply position falls primarily on the exporting countries," he said.

There is every reason to expect that European wheat production will continue to increase and cause a shrinking of European export outlets. However, Dr. Hudson believes that Canada (Please turn to page 53)



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### SENATE GROUP HEARS CFA VIEWS ON INFLATION

Canadian farmers have been voicing their concern about the position in which inflation puts them to the Senate Committee on Finance by presenting a brief to the committee through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

They are the special victims of the inflation of the postwar years, the brief said, and since 1951, they have been faced by a progressive cost-price squeeze caused by falling farm prices and rising costs. As evidence, the brief pointed to the fact that based on 1949 equalling 100, wholesale farm prices stood at 97 in 1958, while farm costs had reached 127.

The brief pointed out that not all farm problems were caused by inflation but inflationary tendencies had aggravated the economic imbalance that exists in the industry.

Summarizing the effects of inflation on agriculture the national farm organization pointed out that:

1. When consumer purchasing power is inflated, the effect in a period of abundant food supplies is that the consumer spends a smaller proportion of this inflated income on food. The consumer does not suffer in reduced food purchases. Instead, the farmer, because he cannot rapidly contract his production, experiences little or no price improvement in spite of rising costs that inflation brings to him. As long as this continues, inflation increases and aggravates the farmers' difficulties by pushing up farm costs, while farm prices show little or no sympathetic upward movement.

2. A major contributor to inflation in Canada has been the investment boom, attracting outside capital to Canada, keeping the Canadian dollar high in relation to other currencies, especially that of the U.S. This has had a directly damaging effect on agriculture in Canada, by reason of a serious worsening of the position in foreign markets of the western grain producer, and of livestock and other producers.

3. When inflation is forced upon a country by an investment boom, the consumers' purchasing power is reduced, and this purchasing power is transferred to investment instead of to consumer demand for foods. This further reduces consumer purchasing power, and increases the downward pressure on food prices.

The brief suggested that a very necessary and important objective of national policy should be the stability of the dollar. "A chronic tendency to rising prices, creates injustices and social and economic disorganization. Bursts of rapid inflation can react against us by creating increased likelihood of subsequent deflation and depression."

Any serious imbalance should be prevented at all times, the statement said. Inflationary times may be harmful to agriculture but they are more desirable than deflationary conditions and depression. Farmers, it stated,

are particularly vulnerable to such situations.

The brief pointed to the Canadian wheat producer as a particular victim of inflationary conditions. His prices were forced down by the existence of chronic world surpluses produced on a subsidized basis but his production costs have been swept upward by inflation.

In the CFA view, reduced government expenditure to stabilize agricultural returns was not a sound means of fighting inflation. "Failure to adopt government programs necessary to give some stability to the farmer, and to assist in achieving a sounder economic position for agriculture, cannot be justified on grounds of reducing government expenditure to fight inflation."

### IFUC PRESENTS BRIEF TO SENATE FINANCE GROUP

No one is hurt as much by inflation as the farmer. This view was expressed by the Interprovincial Farm Union Council on June 25 to the Senate Finance Committee conducting hearings on inflation. The IFUC brief claimed that the economic squeeze of Canada's farmers, who have to sell their products at deflated prices, is aggravated by the inflated costs of the goods and services they must buy.

A section on industrial wages said that in spite of talk about wages outpacing productivity and so causing inflation, no concrete proof of this had been offered. It recommended further study of the wage-price relationships. Increased labor income, on the other hand, was important to farmers because consumers with money in hand could buy more food products.

Of returns on capital investment in industry, the brief said "The rate of postwar capital expansion was chiefly responsible for the postwar inflation which was the price Canadians had to pay for large economic expansion in a limited period of time." It also expressed concern about price setting and costs of instalment buying as being factors in the inflationary trend of recent years.

The brief concluded by urging careful study of the effects on the agricultural economy of the inter-relationship of wages, profits and prices, with particular regard to returns on invested capital, undistributed earnings, administered prices and finance charges on instalment buying.

### MFU BRIEF ASKS CREDIT ACT CHANGES

In a supplementary brief presented to the Manitoba Government June 26, the Manitoba Farmers' Union requested the appointment of a full-time minister of agriculture and conservation.

The brief gave particular attention to the government's Agricultural Credit Act and recommended the 4 per cent interest rate be applicable to

(Please turn to page 53)

**"Thank goodness! Your fir plywood rigid frame home will be finished in two days."**



*"... why, Rover — fir plywood rigid frame poultry houses are fast and easy to erect. Ours is 32' by 70' and it will take only six men with hammers and saws to build it."*

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*It took just 284 manhours to build this 32' x 71'6" rigid frame poultry house in Ontario. Cost of materials and foundation was only \$1795.*



*Rigid frame poultry house in Quebec houses 1000 birds. Elsewhere, farmers are using Rigid Frame buildings for cattle barns, hog houses, machine sheds and fruit storage sheds.*



*Interior view shows birds housed on a raised floor, fed from plywood bins. Design's high ceiling provides ample ventilation. House is insulated, has plywood inner skin.*



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Western Softwood Plywood is Also Available and is End-Marked "PMBC Waterproof Glue WSP." 59-9

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Words go only so far in proving to you that the new International tractors are the greatest advancement in farm power in years.

The only way to *really* understand how this "New World of Power" will streamline your farming is to get in the seat, take the wheel, and then take to the field.

**Feel the sm-o-o-th six-cylinder power** that takes the biggest jobs in its stride (and takes the noise and vibration away, for the operator's comfort!) Notice how you throttle-down on the lighter work. With an IH Multi-Range Six you cut your power to your job—and cut your fuel and maintenance costs.

**Just pull the Torque Amplifier lever** to reduce tractor speed and boost pull-power 45 per cent *on-the-go, without touching clutch or gearshift*. TA will help you get 10 to 15 per cent more work done in a normal day—with far less fatigue.

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**IH 2 or 3 valve Hydra-touch hydraulics** give you more hydraulic power than ever before—easily adapted to your most exacting needs—to make your job easier, more productive, more satisfying.

## Choose the power that is matched to your needs

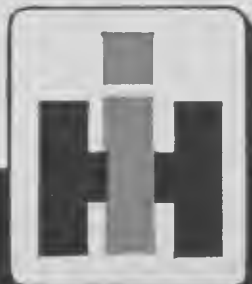
**International 460 Wheatland Multi-Range six—48 drawbar horsepower.** Specially built for the average-sized Western wheatland farm. Diesel or gasoline.

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# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER





# GUIDEPOSTS

## UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**EXPECT EGG PRICES** to rise only briefly this summer. Spring production has held high and stocks piled up in government hands, even though hatchings this spring were below and rate of culling slightly above a year ago. Floor price at 44¢ a dozen, basis Grade "A" Large, Montreal, to May 1960, is same as last season.

**HOG RAISING** is still worthwhile, but prices this fall will drop about \$2 per hog for average producer and probably more for very large operators. With plenty of reasonably priced feed and no price risk, hogs will provide a market for feed and still turn a tidy profit.

**PRICE SUPPORTS FOR GOOD STEERS**, live, Toronto, is \$17.80 per cwt. until April 1960, well below present market prices and likely to remain so for this period. However, mandatory support of not less than 80 per cent of 10-year average price could be stabilizing influence beyond 1960, especially if cattle numbers continue to build up at present rates in U.S.

**WORLD OILSEED** carryovers are not particularly burdensome this summer considering large production last season. Disappearance of food fats and oils in Western Europe and North America has been heavy. Prices will drift lower with harvest but no pronounced break is in sight.

**WHEAT EXPORTS** still lagging behind those of a year ago and 300 million bushel goal seems just out of reach. Prospects for new crop year look even more glum as other major, and an increasing number of minor, exporting countries prepare to push sales. On the bright side--our high quality product gives us the edge in many markets.

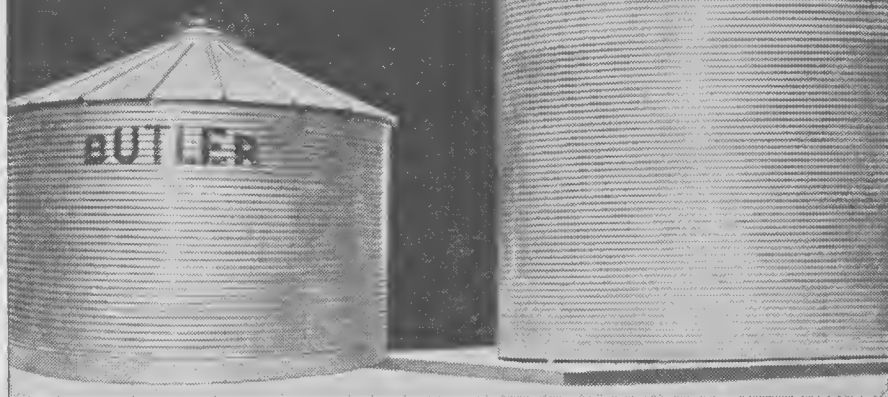
**POULTRY OUTPUT** continues to establish new records this year despite relatively low prices. Vastly improved technology, fierce competition, fast-changing conditions and low, low profits per bird make this facet of agriculture profitable for only the most efficient producer.

**DRY SKIM MILK POWDER** price supports dropped from 15¢ to 10¢ per lb. in May, and will be discontinued in September. Initial reaction will be a substantial decrease in output, but diminished farm returns for manufactured milk will be largely offset by deficiency payments of 25¢ per 100 lb. of milk.

**NEW BARLEY EXPORT SALES** are hard to come by this spring, reflecting good crop prospects in importing countries and U.S. pressure on feed grain markets. Fortunately, sales were good last fall so total exports for crop year will be substantial.

**RAPESEED PRODUCTION** is on way down after spectacular rise. Very low prices last season, high freight rates and more empty bins are the main reasons for producers switching back to wheat. Prices this season likely to show some slight improvement.

the  
long  
and  
the  
short  
of it  
is  
this



Butler bins store grain  
**SAFELY, PROFITABLY...**  
no matter what your volume

Whether you grow wheat, oats, barley or other grain, you need a place to store it. In wood sheds? Under tarpaulins? Not if you want your grain to come out as good as it went in. What you ought to have are weather tight, pest-proof bins of steel. Butler bins, to be precise.

Here is the safest storage you can buy, at surprisingly low cost-per-bushel. Grain in Butler bins stays clean, dry and bright—actually may *improve in quality* through use of optional Butler Force-Aire equipment to control moisture and temperature.

The corrugated steel in Butler bins is heavily galvanized to resist rust for many years of service. Sheets are formed extra-long to reduce the number of seams; vertical seams are double-bolted, add strength to the structure. Load or inspect through easy-access manhole or vault-type door, which forms a tight seal to keep out moisture and pests.

Best of all, Butler bins can fit your need, *no matter what your volume*. Choose from a wide range of stock sizes—from 1,000 to 3,276 bushels—in any combination. Giant bins from 5,700 to 36,400 bushels available on special order. Your local Butler dealer will be happy to assist... why not talk things over with him now! Or write:

Made by Canadians with Canadian Material

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THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION CAN HELP YOU SAVE MONEY . . .

What happens  
to your spark plugs  
between the time they  
look like this →   
and the time they  
look like this → ?

Spark plugs don't go from "new" to "worn out" in an instant—  
or even overnight. There's a long steady period of gradual wear. And it's  
the borderline area between "good" and "bad" that can cost you money...

As your spark plugs slowly wear out through use, they eventually reach a point where they misfire *occasionally*. At first these misfires occur only at high speed or under full-load operation. You may not notice any roughness in your engine—but it's no longer at top efficiency. Once spark plugs reach this stage they are borderline—neither "good" nor "bad."

Every time a *borderline* plug misfires, fuel is wasted and power is lost. And this condition keeps getting worse and costing you money—until at last you notice it and change your plugs.

But—because it *is* a gradual process, it's almost impossible for you to notice the slight change from day to day. It's like a growing child. You don't realize how fast your own child is growing until Johnny or Susy tries to get into last winter's coat—and the sleeves

come halfway up to the elbows. It's the same with gradual loss of performance from borderline spark plugs.

And—since a plug fires 45,000 *times an hour* when an engine is operating at just 1,500 rpm—you can see that even one misfire in a thousand can waste quite a bit of fuel over a week's time.

That's why you should change spark plugs at the recommended 250 hours or 10,000 miles. If you don't have a record of your tractor's engine hours, it's a good idea to change plugs before starting big jobs. But *don't* wait for performance to become so bad that you *notice* it.

And when you change, put in full-firing Champion Spark Plugs—the original equipment choice of every major North American tractor maker. Your dealer has the right Champions for *your* engines.



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CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY OF  
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# Canadian Farm Program...

## Consistent Policy or Hasty Expedient?

*Proposed changes in the price support program bring Federal farm policies into serious conflict. Here is a hard-hitting analysis of the situation by one of our foremost agricultural economists*

by **D. R. CAMPBELL**

**A**NYONE familiar with Professor Fowke's two postwar books on farm policy cannot help but be impressed with the happy union of farm policy with national policy for the half-century or more ending with the late 1920's. He points out that, during this period, there was a consistent farm policy devoted to the development of the wheat economy on the prairies through the promotion of immigration, settlement, and transportation. This consistent farm policy promoted the overall national policy of creating a transcontinental Canadian nation.

Since 1930, the only consistent thread of farm policy discernible to this writer has been that of discovering and promoting improved technology in farm production. This has had favorable effects on the non-farm economy in two ways: first, lower costs and prices of food; and second, more Canadian-born, Canadian-educated workers for non-farm employment.

Other than the emphasis on technology, government action has been largely one of expedients—of providing countermeasures against the successive crises of depression, drought, war, inflation and surpluses. More recently, the expression used by Churchill to describe the program of the Labor Party in Britain might be aptly applied to our Canadian farm program: "It has staggered from crisis to crisis." The staggering and the crises are far from over, if recent developments are any indication.

Let us examine the various phases of Canadian government activity over the past 30 years to see if there are any patterns of policy, and how consistent these patterns have been.

### Research

**T**HE Canada Department of Agriculture has reason to be proud of its very considerable accomplishments in selected fields of research. The outstanding work of well trained, dedicated agricultural scientists has long been recognized among scientists abroad and farm people at home. But the overall purpose and the overall results have not been subject to the same understanding and appreciation. Let us see what Professor Fowke has to say about this subject in his book "The National Policy and the Wheat Economy":

"Agricultural research and the governmental financing and direction of such research are based on the theory that the increase in agricultural productivity and the reduction of agricultural costs constitute a valid public contribution to the welfare of the agricultural community . . .

"The view that agriculture can best be assisted by measures which increase agricultural productivity is so widely and uncritically accepted that it requires comment. The highly competitive conditions under which agricultural products are brought to market have particular significance at this point. Under competitive circumstances the inevitable tendency in any period other than a very short one is toward equality between selling price and costs of production. Improvements in cultural practices, in methods of controlling pests or obtaining a greater variety of seeds or animals, which result from public research and are therefore accessible to all producers on equal terms, will consequently tend to reduce costs of production and selling prices in equal measure. Cost reductions in agriculture

are quickly passed on to consumers by way of price reductions. The farmer shares with other consumers in the advantages of cheap and abundant foodstuffs, but he gains as a consumer instead of as a producer, and in proportion to his consumption of foodstuffs rather than in proportion to his productive efforts. There is little need to justify the use of the taxpayer's dollar for the support of research directed toward the reduction of food costs. To charge the agricultural research budget of government to the account of the agricultural producer is, however, scarcely legitimate."

It is hard to disagree with Professor Fowke: the benefits of agricultural research accrue to the nation in the form of low-priced food, and perhaps even more important, in an army of easily assimilated workers for non-farm employment at such times when these workers are in greatest demand. From the standpoint of the nation, agricultural research contributes very effectively to national development, and is completely in harmony with a policy of economic development, and especially one stressing industrialization. The contribution of our federal agricultural research program to national welfare has been most commendable.

A much less satisfactory aspect of our research has been the almost exclusive preoccupation on the "things" involved in food production, and the almost total disregard for the "people"—the farmers and their families—so involved. With hundreds of professional personnel working on various research problems of production, there was, until 1958, only one trained rural sociologist working on the problems of people." While the number of rural sociologists has been doubled in the past year, the problems in this field are increasing at almost the same rate, and are far beyond the capacity of two sociologists.

The support of the Federal government for agricultural economics over the past few decades has

been modest indeed. In 1958 there were about 65 agricultural economists out of over 1,800 professional personnel in the Department of Agriculture. With such limited numbers of personnel to cover both research and service aspects of farm management, land economics, marketing, prices, co-operatives and international trade, the amount of basic research done has been limited.

Rigorous studies in demand and supply analyses, which are so necessary for a successful price support program, have been almost entirely lacking. A study relating the output of hogs to pork prices, related product prices, grain prices, and grain stocks, would have made possible a fairly realistic estimate of the results of the 25-cent floor for pork. Demand analysis would have allowed one to estimate the volume of consumption at this price, and thus the increase of stocks. Unfortunately, there has not been enough support for research in these fields of economics for many years.

### Credit

**A**DDITIONAL credit, supplied by governments at something below the market rate, has improved the efficiency of farm production and speeded the adoption of the new technology made possible by the research program. Credit has helped to replace farm "people" with "things"—machinery, buildings, better livestock, and so forth. Just as noted above with research, the additional credit provided by government has contributed to national welfare and national development.

Professor Fowke's comments are worth noting: "State subsidization of facilities for agricultural credit is thus designed to lower the cost and to increase the availability of capital for farming operations . . . The cost reductions attributable to governmental assistance under these statutes tend to be passed rapidly on to Canadian and foreign consumers instead of being retained as profits by agricultural producers." (Please turn to page 36)

## What's To Be Done?

### Professor Campbell says we need to:

- Take a critical look at all phases of farm policy.
- Begin supply and demand analyses studies at once.
- Establish an independent farm policy research organization.
- Make the price support agency less closely related to government.



Professor Ralph Campbell, head of the department of agricultural economics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.



The hay rides to the top on a conveyor, but McGee is expected to climb there on his own.

# Fodder Foibles



Meet Hayhead McGee, our expert who averages six sneezes per bale.

Picture Story by **ERIC WAHLEEN**

**C**OWS cavort in the pasture all summer and eat tons of baled hay all winter. This halcyon existence is provided by the farmer. He works like mad to stuff his barn full of hay so that his milkers will be steady producers all year round.

Hay doesn't get into storage all by itself. It requires a combination of horsepower, musclepower and brainpower to produce that stuffed-to-the-rafters result.

A bale of hay is ordinarily a very peaceful contraption. It will lie in one spot indefinitely unless somebody decides to move it. But oddly enough it can come to life in a variety of surprising ways.

The feverish activity aroused by tons of fodder being trundled into a barn stirs retaliatory action from a bale of hay, but never in a concrete fashion. Hay attacks very subtly.

Squirting dust like an angry squid, it aggravates dormant desires to sneeze in any given hay-stacker. This . . . hey-shoo . . . is accompanied by frenzied kicking, scratching and a tendency on the part of the bale to bust loose in all directions at once without any warning.

The inevitable result from all this exertion is hay in the shoes, hay in the hair, and hay everywhere. There will also be hay on hand to keep the herd happy for half a year.



Once at the top, poor Hayhead finds there is always too much hay to make it a fair fight.



Watch out! Too late to warn McGee that agile brainpower can forestall a whack on the head.



There he goes again. He just doesn't stop to consider it's no time to dodder with fodder.



Coming down to earth, Hayhead finds some more mouths to feed.



At last the hay and Holstein meet. "Have some hay, May. It's all part of the service."



# Water Makes a Town Grow

## THE RESERVOIR . . .



*This reservoir, covering 90 acres of land, was made by damming up a creek. It holds enough water for a town five times the size of Boissevain, Man.*

**C**ITIES have fallen into ruins and fields have turned into deserts because there was not enough water to keep them alive. These are the extreme cases, but on the semi-arid prairies of Western Canada life can pass by one town, while another grows and flourishes, and the difference between the two may be just plain water.

We have a pattern of life that demands more and more water. We are using more for washing ourselves and our clothes than our ancestors would have considered respectable. Our industries gulp it up for cooling and cleaning and mixing in staggering quantities. Ordinary wells are incapable of satisfying this thirst indefinitely. At the same time, rivers and creeks are perpetually draining the water away and carrying it off to the lakes and the sea. Not every place has this surface water flowing idly away, but Boissevain is a recent example of a town that has been able to make use of it.

Picture a prairie settlement in southwest Manitoba. It was incorporated as a town in 1906, which meant that its population had to be around 1,000. But after the celebrations had died down, some people, especially the younger ones, began to wonder why they were there—there was nothing for them to do. So they began to drift away and the population dwindled to the few hundred who could support themselves by providing some services to the farms around them. This trade was the lifeblood of the community, but even it was threatened, as better means of transportation enabled farmers to go to the city or the larger towns for many of their needs. But Boissevain hung on,

by  
**RICHARD  
COBB**

and even managed to halt the decline, so that by 1953 there were 850 people living there.

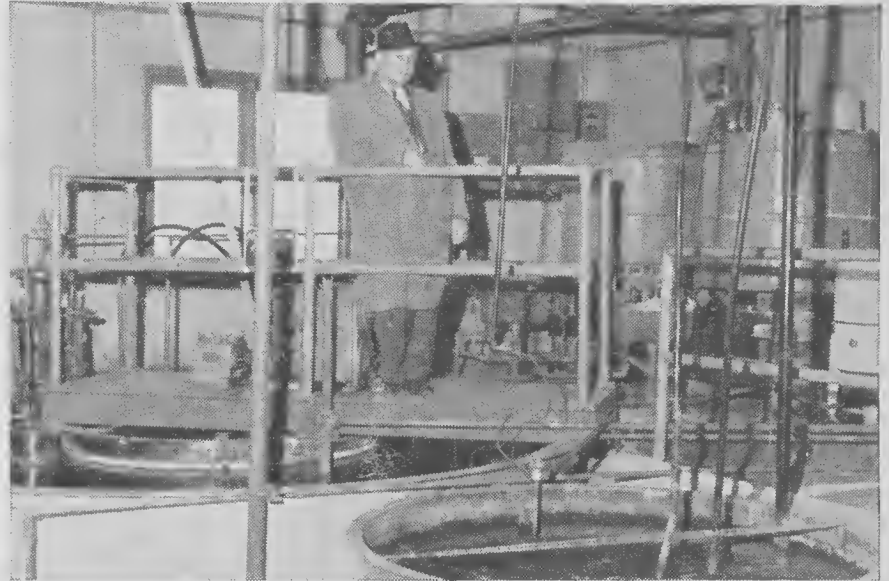
The town was not desperate, but it was realized by leaders among the townsfolk and farmers that in a growing country one either grows or faces the risk of going under. They realized, too, that water could make their town grow.

**H**OW right they were. Since damming up the water that flows from the Turtle Mountains, south of the town, and by installing a modern waterworks, the town's population has increased by 20 per cent. They have established three new industries directly related to farming, they have given new impetus to older industries, they have two new projects well under way, they have a hatful of ideas and are planning a new subdivision. All this has happened in 4 years.

Money was a problem. In the early 1950's there was no government guarantee to take up unsold debentures, as there is now. So Mayor Ed Dow had to travel across North America to raise the capital for the waterworks. This selling job took

*This is a story of a Prairie community where town and country are sharing the task of putting it on the map*

## AND THE PLANT . . .



*Mayor Ed Dow of Boissevain stands in the plant where the water is treated, to purify and soften it, and where the chlorine and fluoride are added.*

more than a year, but by 1955 the project was completed and went into operation.

Their scheme was to place two dams on a creek to create an artificial lake covering 90 acres and comprising 600 water acres. This would be sufficient water to supply a town five times the size of Boissevain. The exploration and engineering were done by PFRA. The town bought the land that was to be flooded and then deeded it to the Crown, because PFRA could not work on private property. It was a bargain at the price.

Alongside the lake they built a plant where the water is softened, taste and odors are removed, and chlorine and fluoride are added, before it is pumped to a tower in the town. From there the water is distributed through a continuous loop system at 52 to 57 pounds pressure, the slightly greater pressure being for higher parts of the town.

On the west side, a 5-acre sewage disposal lagoon was dug. They believe it was the first in Manitoba. This lagoon is a simple, effective and inexpensive solution to the sewage problem.

*(Please turn to page 38)*

## THAT LEAD TO THESE LOCAL ENTERPRISES



*The new eviscerating plant which processes both turkeys and chickens. It hires from 50-80 people.*



*The new feed mill, another part of the expansion program. It processes up to 40 tons per day.*



*Typical of several new businesses that have sprung up, this broiler plant is managed by G. Chambers.*

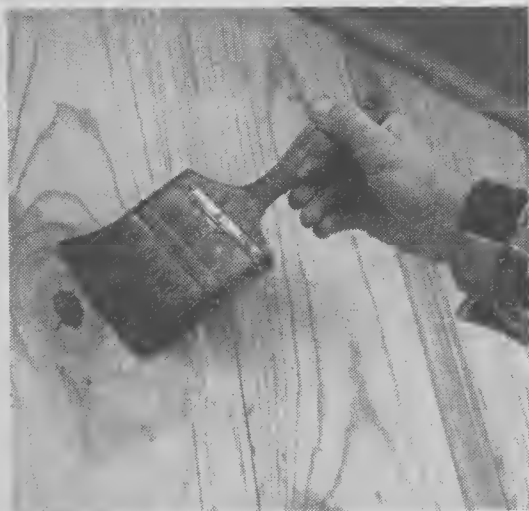
# A Gallon of Protection

*Paint-protected buildings and machines last longer and look much better*

By **CLIFF FAULKNOR**



After removing sealing paint to avoid flaking, apply a primer. It will prevent a spotty finish.



Applying a knot sealer prevents "bleeding" of natural sap, which could cause discoloration.



Twirling the brush between the hands like this removes excess brush cleaner such as turpentine.



When ready to paint the broad, flat areas, paint under the clapboards first. Otherwise, the brush tends to scrape paint from an already painted area.

EVERY day of the year a robber "cases" your farm to see how much money he can relieve you of. He isn't the strong-arm type that will knock you over the head. He bleeds you slowly but steadily, in such a way you hardly know he's doing it. This robber has many aliases. He's known as corrosion, rust, cracking, weathering and many other names. But his M.O. (modus operandi) is always the same. He sneaks in on unprotected wood, metal and masonry surfaces and causes them to rapidly depreciate in value. Protection is as close as your nearest paint dealer, for paint is the strongbox that will hold this thief at bay.

Corrosion in its many forms costs Canadians over \$500 million a year, and farmers bear a large part of this costly burden because of their heavy investment in machinery and buildings. In spite of these losses, some put off painting until things have reached such a state that corrosion and poor appearance can no longer be ignored. Yet building longevity tests have shown that structures painted when they are built, and then repainted about every 10 years, last as much as 16 years longer than unpainted buildings.

PAINT protection is better and easier to obtain than it used to be. Years ago, when a farmer wanted to paint his barn he bought some white lead and linseed oil. If he wanted a color he bought some ochre. After he'd whipped up a promising mixture, he applied it hopefully to his barn. If he had any left over, he might even paint the house. Inside of a year or so, he was able to learn just how good a mixer he was. Paint that washed off told him he'd included too much oil and not enough lead, paint that peeled indicated the very opposite. Who knows? After four tries and 40 years he might hit on the ideal mixture.

Today, all this experimenting is done for you. Most companies maintain special research laboratories to develop new ready-mixed paints for any and every type of service. There are self-cleaning paints, paints that "breathe," one-coaters, latex, alkyd and anti-rust paints. You can buy an inexpensive barn paint which comes in many colors and will dry overnight, or a high quality house paint with a wider color range, that will dry in 24 hours. But you *can't* buy one which will give maximum protection under all conditions, or on a poorly prepared surface.

Choosing the right kind of paint for the job is still up to you, and a mistake here could be just as costly as making a poor mixture. Don't use color and hiding power as the only basis for your selection. Consider the type of surface to be covered. Is it porous or non-porous, smooth or rough, and will it have to withstand intense sun, cold, high artificial temperatures or scrubbing with detergents? If adhesion is a problem, you might first have to apply a special primer. The best clue to a paint's suitability lies in its composition.

Paint contains two main components, a solid pigment to mask the surface and give color, and a liquid to bind the pigment particles together. Most paints contain what is known as white pigments, such as lead, zinc, titanium or any combination of these. But titanium is rapidly replacing white lead as a pigment in farm paints, because titanium is non-poisonous to livestock.

Only a few colored pigments like aluminum, red lead, iron oxide and carbon black are ever used by themselves. Colors are usually obtained by mixing.

WHITE pigments are classed as opaque or transparent, and it is opaque pigments which give paint a white color and provide masking power. Although transparent pigments such as calcium, magnesium and barium compounds are often used to lower paint costs, these shouldn't exceed 10 per cent of the total pigment of white or tinted paints, because they lower both hiding power and durability. But in the common red barn (iron oxide) paints, transparent pigments can safely make up 70 per cent of the total.

In recent years, white and other light-colored paints have been replacing red iron oxide paints on farm structures. Buildings painted with these lighter shades will need repainting more often, but light-colored surfaces mean cooler inside temperatures because they reflect the sun's rays. If you intend to paint every 3 or 4 years, use a paint with a high zinc oxide content. This will give you a hard finish and maximum hiding power, and one coat will often be all you need. However, for durability and low cost on wooden buildings, a high quality iron oxide paint with a straight linseed, or soybean oil base is still your best buy.

Another development has seen oil replaced by water, or some other solvent, as a liquid carrier. Promising new pigment materials have appeared, including various plastics and synthetic latex. Many of these combinations are proving easier to apply, less messy and more durable. One big advantage to many of these is that they are practically odorless, and dry in a couple of hours.

THE increasing use of metal buildings has created new paint needs. Metal surfaces are non-porous and therefore adhesion is a problem. If a special metal primer is used, quality house paints or exterior enamels will give good service on metals, but common red iron oxide paint, or asphalt seldom prove satisfactory. New galvanized metal doesn't have to be painted right away because it won't start to deteriorate for some time, and aluminum often doesn't need painting at all, but if you paint it, a wash primer is a must. Your best bet for weathered metal is a metallic zinc paint with a linseed or soybean oil base.

Newer metal coatings are now available that have been designed as special rust inhibitors. These come in many colors, or in a clear finish, and may be used (Please turn to page 35)





At Elmvale, owner Ray Spring gathers eggs from roll-away nests that line the walls.



[Guide photos

Laying house is completely insulated. Feed is blown into the bulk bins inside.

## 80% Production from

# HENS CROWDED ON LITTER

*That's the achievement of dairyman Ray Spring, in his unusual new laying house*

**I**N the past few years, poultrymen have been trying out an almost bewildering array of new buildings and new building techniques for their laying flocks. Some have remodelled old hay mows in their barns. Others have built pole type and rigid frame buildings, while some have tried the new steel buildings that have become popular recently. Windowless houses have appealed to some, and lately, as poultrymen moved to reduce their costs by squeezing still more hens into a given size of pen, they have made use of wire and slatted floors.

Now, news of excellent results obtained in a new and novel laying house by Ontario dairy- and poultryman Ray Spring has brought farm engineers and practical poultrymen converging on his farm at Elmvale to see it for themselves. One building specialist, who is a flockowner too, called it the best accommodation he has yet seen for laying hens.

It's a building that houses 6,900 hens in its 7,600 square feet of floor space (almost 1 bird per square foot) while making use of *litter* on the floors. Far from being uncomfortably crowded, these birds maintained 80 per cent production during 5 consecutive months of the past winter. Losses were less than 1 bird per day during that time.

Three factors contributed to these remarkable results:

- The building is adequately insulated.
- Mechanical gutter cleaners eliminate droppings every day or two, and engineers calculate that this removes about one-third of the total moisture produced in the pen.
- It has an especially designed slot ventilating system that *works*.

**S**PRING has been a dairyman by inclination most of his life. He has a 50-cow herd of Holsteins. But when he remodelled the old hay mow in his barn, increased his flock of hens to number 2,500, and found he was making just about as much money from them as from the dairy cows, he decided it was time to take another look at poultry.

He was soon convinced there was an almost insatiable demand from big stores for high quality eggs, too. And he found that the poultry manure, applied to his pasture and hay land, was boosting his forage yields and so resulting in bigger milk cheques as well. Last year he decided to build a new laying house and expand his flock.

To keep per-bird costs down, he knew he would have to crowd the layers into his building. Popular thinking called for wire or slat floors. But when he

looked at a few poultry houses with wire or slats, he decided the birds didn't look happy enough. They couldn't get down in the litter and scratch and dust their feathers. Many of them were picked almost bare of feathers. The system didn't appeal to him at all.

Then, he came upon the idea of a combination of both wire and litter. He called in Ontario Department of Agriculture engineering specialist John Ogilvie, and O.A.C. poultry building specialist John Walker to discuss it. They suggested ways to make it work. And Spring decided it was worth trying. He called in the builders.

**H**IS poultry house is 172 ft. long with a section at one end walled off as an egg handling room. Two rows of posts supporting 28 ft. trusses provide a clear span down the center of the building. In this area are located two side-by-side wire-covered dropping pits, each 8 ft. wide, equipped with mechanical gutter cleaners. Mechanical feeders, waterers and roosts extending the length of the building, are located at (Please turn to page 44)



Deep litter extends from walls to the wire-covered dropping pits. Hanging feeders hold the grit.



Spring washes, grades and cartons his own eggs. Storage has cooler and humidifier to guard quality.



Crowding of birds is made possible by ventilation. Slots leading to the attic are adjusted manually.



Mechanical feeders, at two different levels, run length of the building, over the dropping pits.

by **DON BARON**



Kitingati and his wife Heurika, seen here gathering the coffee cherries, provide a home for numerous foster children, some of whom appear below.

# THE KITINGATI FAMILY

*Coffee growers . . . Humanitarians  
. . . Co-operators*

*This is the story of an African  
farm where high-grade coffee is  
grown for the Canadian trade*

by **LYN HARRINGTON**



These three girls, all foster children, are now pulping the coffee beans in a wooden "wringer."



Jimmie (near camera) and Paul, spreading coffee to dry, can spot first-grade beans at a glance.

**N**O tribe in East Africa can come up to the WaChagga for cool business heads. This branch of the great Bantu family arrived on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, in today's Tanganyika, some 400 years ago.

They were good husbandmen to begin with, and the volcanic soil of the mountain proved fertile. The area was well watered, with little streams bounding downhill from the melting glaciers. The WaChagga channelled the streams to provide water for their homes and their crops during the dry spells.

They are still good farmers, these people of the Chagga tribe. And they have proved themselves shrewd businessmen by co-operating on a large scale and in small locals. Not without plenty of bickering, to be sure, for the WaChagga are sensitive, highly articulate, and occasionally quarrelsome.

**K**ITINGATI, one of their number, proved a delightful host when we visited his "shamba"—the word is not precisely translated by garden or field—with his four-house dwelling in the middle. Kitingati spoke very little English, and our Swahili was decidedly basic. But two 17-year-old sons happened to be at home from mission school, and upon their invitation we visited the household.

Although typical in most aspects of daily life, the Kitingati family was outstanding on several counts. They believed in education, even for daughters. One of their 5 children surviving from 12 is a nun; another daughter is married, a son a busy carpenter, a fifth a technician at the radio station in Tanganyika's capital.

Yet I noticed many other children around.

"My mother takes them here to live if they have no one to look after them," Paul Kitingati explained. "Sometimes they are sick, or their mothers can't take care of them. My parents died when I was very small, and she brought me up just like one of her own."

We count this remarkable in Canada. How much more so in African life, where responsibilities are strictly toward those related by blood! Henrika doctored the small foster children, loved them, and schooled them until they were old enough to fend for themselves.

"She is truly a remarkable woman," said Sister Graziana of the nearby mission. "The whole family is extremely nice."

It was easy to see the kindness shining in Henrika's brown face. Kitingati, too, beamed upon us, and several times thanked us for visiting him. But the honor was ours, for it is not every day we can be the guest of a chieftain.

"My grandfather," said Jimmie Kitingati, tall and slim like his father, "was not the Paramount

Chief of the WaChagga, but the main chieftain of this part of the mountain. So my father inherited a lot of land, and since I'm his youngest son, I will inherit from him."

Kitingati bought some land outright, and traded other pieces his father had left him. Now he has some 5,000 coffee trees on his holdings, at 540 to the acre, and like most of the WaChagga is well-to-do. Land on this fertile slope of Kilimanjaro runs to \$280 an acre, a fantastic sum by African standards.

**T**HERE was nothing ostentatious about Kitingati's home. We turned off a narrow mountain road onto a trail that twisted down into a ravine, then onto a still narrower trail. Chagga huts were all around us, few of them visible. They were built back from the road, and were reached by a narrow twisting path between hedges. That was originally meant to give pause to enemies. So that in Kitingati's clearing, we felt miles from neighbors.

The clearing in the man-made jungle of banana trees and coffee plants was bordered with a hedge of long dark-green leaves, used as fodder for cows and goats. The bare earth was swept perfectly clean. Trays of coffee beans were drying on pole supports.

Four houses, two of them circular and therefore women's huts, stood in the clearing. I was never clear as to who lived in the other houses, and certainly some of the numerous children must have slept there. Equally certain, they were not used by extra wives. Kitingati, a devout Catholic, had but one wife.

We were promptly invited into the rectangular house of two rooms. Here were table and chairs and two beds, and the whitewashed walls bore bright lithographs of Queen Elizabeth, Tanganyika's new industries, and Churchill. Here the men ate and slept and lounged, and the big boys did their homework. Here we sampled the pleasant banana-beer made 2 weeks previously. It forms a staple part of the Chagga diet, and is very nourishing.

Kitingati was rich in cows, by Chagga standards. He had 12 of them, as well as sundry goats and chickens. The goats and cows never had to get out and graze, being completely stall-fed. They are rarely out of doors, many being born and living their entire lives inside the narrow doorways.

The large circular hut was the domicile of Henrika, the girls and the little boys, as well as the animals. You would expect a hut shared with livestock to reek, but it didn't. Evidently the live fire burning in a ground fireplace absorbed all odors. It was perfectly pleasant in the neat hut, though dim with just the light from the open doorways and one window.

Coffee harvest began in June, and continued as the coffee cherries ripened on their boughs. Now in September, it was nearly over. Every member of the family took a

(Please turn to page 39)

Photographs by **RICHARD HARRINGTON**



# Animals Go to Clinic

by MENELLA TODD

**A** NOTICE under the "Birth Announcements" in the Unity Herald might have read something like this:

"Born, to Bossie, a bovine resident of the Ben Kletzel farm, on March 25, 1958, a daughter, by caesarian section. Attending physician, Dr. J. C. McIsaac. Place of birth, The Animal Clinic in Unity."

The foregoing occasion marked the beginning of a venture that may well prove to be one of the biggest assets of the progressive community of Unity, Sask., or at least to the farmers within a 50-mile radius who have need of veterinary services with the most modern facilities.

The animal clinic is a dream that has turned to reality for 27-year-old "Doc" McIsaac, a native of Prince Edward Island. He arrived in Unity in June 1955, having completed 7 years of university, graduating from a 2-year course at the Agricultural College of Nova Scotia in Truro in 1950, followed by 5 years of veterinary courses at the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph.

Cliff McIsaac got right down to work when he arrived in Unity and soon had an extensive practice. He turned the garage of his home into a temporary clinic for small animals, but soon realized he was spending too much time traveling from one case to another, and the number of his calls was necessarily limited.

Then the idea was born to build a clinic that could handle many of his large animal cases, so that they could come to him, instead of his going to them.

"It's no different than a medical clinic," said the veterinarian. "The days of traveling from house to house making calls has practically disappeared. Minor cases are treated at the clinic and very sick ones go to hospital."

Dr. McIsaac's hospital is as sanitary and practical as modern methods of building can devise. The 50' by 28' building, erected at a cost of \$10,000 as it stands today, is located conveniently at the north end of Main



Part of the well-stocked dispensary of the animal clinic at Unity, Sask.

Street, just over the boundary into the municipality of Round Valley, in order to comply with zoning by-laws.

From the outside, it looks more like a modern residence than the old idea of a barn. Inside the front entrance is a reception office, panelled in grained wood, with cabinets and counter to ensure a methodical office routine. Behind the office is the dispensary, stocked with the medicines that modern farming practice demands.

Cleanliness throughout the building is a major factor, "in fact," says Dr. McIsaac, "it's one of the biggest chores, but this place will be kept as clean as any house—cleaner, perhaps. I employ a full-time attendant, and one of his jobs is to keep the place disinfected at all times."

**T**HE center room, running the width of the building, is the treatment room, with a door high and wide enough to allow a truck to enter right into the building. In that way, a sick animal can be treated right in the truck, if necessary, or transferred to the portable chute for treatment under restraint. "I can take that chute with me on calls, too," added the doctor.

A scrub sink and cupboards of gleaming instruments give the impression of an operating theatre, and, as "Doc" puts it, "that's just what it is."

The end room might well be called the convalescent quarters. There are

kennels for small animals and stalls for cattle and horses. Again, animals can be admitted or taken out direct from their stalls through doors leading directly to an outdoor loading chute.

"In this way I can keep an eye on animals that need special care for a period of time," says the doctor. "Say I have a sick cow with a broken leg. If it's on a farm I have to call there every other day until it is recovered, but here I can keep a check on several animals at once, and have medicines and instruments right at hand for any emergency."

A fence around the property provides corrals for animals that can remain outside but still require further observation. An incinerator is needed too, as Dr. McIsaac expects farmers to make use of his post-mortem services, and the disposal of dead animals has always been a problem. He said that the spread of infection in a herd of cattle or pigs, or a flock of chickens can be avoided, in most cases, if an early diagnosis of the disease is made by post-mortem examination.

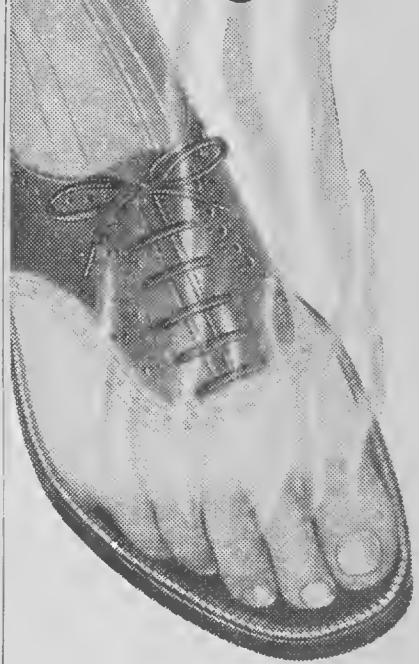
The idea of an animal clinic is not new by any means, but this was the first one to be built primarily for large animals in the Western Provinces. Dr. McIsaac said he knows of several that have developed from kennels designed originally for domestic animals. There are numerous clinics similar to Unity's in the mid-west United States, and farmers there have voted them a necessity in today's farming picture.

Summing up his aims, Dr. McIsaac had this to say: "Fifty per cent of my cases are not transportable, and I expect to make those calls, but it's the other 50 per cent I would like to see at the clinic."

"It may take a bit of education for this idea to catch on," continued the doctor, "but I think farmers will see the benefit of it after a while. In time, he'll think no more of calling the vet 20 miles out of town to see his sick cow than he would dream of sending for a mechanic to fix a part on his combine."

Dr. McIsaac sees this venture as a progressive move toward better service for today's stock farmer. "It's all a matter of concentrating service where it will do the most good for the most people," he says.

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to neglect



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Dr. J. C. McIsaac examining a cow suffering from a bad outbreak of warts.

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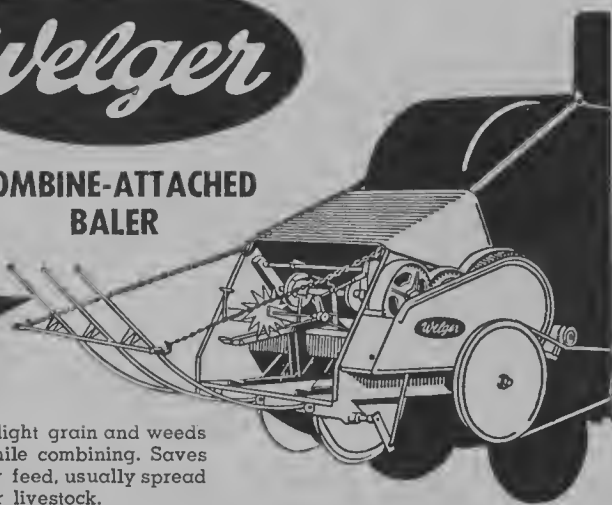
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## Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 10



DALL LAMBS AT PLAY  
SHEEP MOUNTAIN, KLUANE GAME SANCTUARY.

AT the southern end of Lake Kluane, where the Alaska Highway winds between the lake and the cliffs, rises the rocky slope of Sheep Mountain, beyond which stretches the Donjek Range. To this wildlife sanctuary I had come to study the wild sheep of the Yukon, the Dalls.

Sheep Mountain is well named, for to these sunny slopes come rams and ewes in the early spring eagerly seeking the green plants that appear here first of all. Here also the lambs are born, gray at birth but soon becoming snow-white like their parents. They are wonderfully appealing little creatures, with fluffy white coats and large dark eyes. For many years I had wished to study these northern sheep and finally, unable any longer to resist the descriptive bulletins sent out from Whitehorse by friend Alex Reeve, assistant to Mr. Collins, the Commissioner, I succumbed to the "call of the Yukon" and took off.

In Kluane Sanctuary, we spent unforgettable days among the Yukon peaks and canyons with the sheep and grizzlies that inhabit them, guided by Dr. W. A. (Bill) Fuller of the Canadian Wildlife Service and Joe Langevin, whose ability to spot sheep is amazing. Many a time Joe's uplifted hand signalled "Sheep!", when perhaps no more than a bit of white ear or a curve of horn was visible above a ledge where several sheep lay concealed. Far up the cliffs, much harder to approach than the self-confident rams, ewes and newborn lambs scampered over the slide-

rock. At a day or two old, the lambs bound over the crumbling ledges like rabbits and he who would capture them must be fleet and sure-footed indeed.

It is exhausting work climbing the steep slides, but the views richly repay the labor—particularly so to a painter. Below are the mysterious green-blue waters of Kluane, in the distance shimmering, snowy peaks and glittering icefields stand out above the horizon's blue haze. A land of beauty: the white sheep have chosen well that call it home. V

## Freeloader



Nobody knew why this cow was void of milk each evening, until young David Peterson of Gwynne, Alta., found one of the market hogs was getting there first. So he took a snap to prove it.



Winter experiment  
made at Saskatoon

## Charbray Crossbreds Were Inferior to Herefords

"IF our observations are typical of the Charbray, we would be well advised to look elsewhere for a crossing breed." This comment was made by Dr. C. M. Williams, associate professor of animal husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, at the Stockman's Day in Saskatoon last month.

Dr. Williams was referring to an experiment at the University to study the suitability of Charbrays for crossing, using 17 Charbray x Hereford steers and 23 Hereford steers from the same cow herd.

The steers were fed as much as they could eat of a grain ration and oat hulls in the ratio 7:3, and an allowance of 3 lb. of oat straw per day. There were 8 pens, all bedded with straw, but 4 pens were under a straw shed, and 4 had only the shelter of the corral fence of 8" planks and 8" spaces.

There were no obvious differences in the performance of the two groups until average daily temperatures approached 0°F. At low temperatures the Charbray x Hereford crossbred steers seemed reluctant to move off the bedded areas at feeding time, although feed intake continued equal for all groups, except on the stormiest days.

As well as being less winter hardy, the crossbred steers remained excitable and unpredictable during the experiment, while the Herefords became very tame.

The Herefords showed a 12 per cent advantage in rate of gain, averaging 1.78 lb. per day compared with 1.59 lb. for the crossbreds. The Herefords needed 12.8 lb. of feed per lb. of gain, and the crossbreds needed 14.0 lb. Graders said the Hereford group would have been considered medium feeders when purchased, while the Charbray x Hereford crossbreds were mostly common quality, with only a few medium feeders. Throughout the feeding period, the Herefords increased in quality more rapidly than the crossbred steers, until by slaughter more than one full grade separated the average grades of the two groups.

THE spread in finish and quality between the groups was evident in the dressing percentage and cooler shrink, both of which favored the Hereford steers. There was also a tendency for a higher proportion of hind-quarters from the Hereford carcasses, which was another indication of quality.

The one carcass characteristic favoring the crossbred steers was the cross-sectional eye-of-lean. This significant increase in area was due to a longer eye-of-lean, since the loin was no deeper in the crossbred carcasses.

Although some Charbray x Hereford steers could have improved their grade with a longer feeding period,

their liveweight would have exceeded 1,150 lb. in many cases. Several of them did not have the basic conformation to grade above Good, and two could never exceed Standard.

The profit was not large for either group owing to the unfavorable relation between purchase and selling price, and the unfavorable rate of gain due apparently to the cold weather. However, the differences between the Hereford steers and the Charbray x Hereford crosses are indicated by these figures:

	Hereford	Crossbred
Initial weight .....	714 lb.	763 lb.
Days on feed .....	164	164
Final weight .....	1,024 lb.	1,057 lb.
Purchase price per steer .....	\$176.00	\$188.08
Selling price .....	240.13	234.13
Gross profit .....	64.13	46.05
Cost of feed .....	48.08	47.61
Return after feed .....	\$ 16.05	—\$1.56

More detailed information is available from Dr. Williams at the University. V

### Beef Cattle And Urinary Calculi

TO study the causes and prevention of urinary calculi in beef cattle, the Lethbridge Experimental Station, Alta., obtained Hereford steers from a ranch that had had many losses from this ailment. One group was fed a ration high in silica (10 per cent silica), another had a ration containing rice hulls (23 per cent silica) and a third group was fed the first ration plus 1 lb. of salt per animal daily. Calculi were found in all groups, but the incidence was much less in the group receiving salt.

Also, 40 Holstein steers were started on test at 7 days old and presumed free of calculi. One group received a ration containing high silica hay plus rice hulls, while the other had a low-silica ration. Only four of the high-silica group had visible calculi, and none was found in the low-silica group. V

### Rhinitis In Young Pigs

WATCH young pigs carefully for signs of atrophic rhinitis. The Ontario Veterinary College points out that this disease is usually passed to the young from an infected sow, which may show little or no evidence of the disease but acts as a carrier.

It is generally believed that young pigs become infected before they are weaned. Normally the first symptoms of rhinitis are sneezing and a discharge from the eyes at about 2 months of age. Infected pigs fail to make satisfactory gains.

There is no specific treatment for rhinitis, but you should isolate the infected pigs and consult a veterinarian to keep the infection under control. V



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Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1959, to shareholders of such shares of record at the close of business on Friday, July 31st, 1959.

By order of the Board.

July 8, 1959  
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**LIVESTOCK**

## Reduce Pig Costs Through Crossbreeding

*The system pays off experimentally, so here is how we set up a crossbreeding program*

NOW that two new bacon breeds, the Landrace and the Lacombe, are available to Canadian swine men, it's time to take a serious look at crossbreeding. This is the view of Dr. M. A. Macdonald of Macdonald College, Que., who is finding that it can be used to cut production costs, and improve carcass quality.

As part of his work for the Macdonald Swine Breeding Foundation, Dr. Macdonald is crossing the Yorkshire and Landrace breeds. Best results so far have been obtained when crossbred gilts were backcrossed to a parental breed.

The crossbred gilts have shown better mothering and lactating ability. They produce more pigs per litter. The pigs have a higher survival rate at both 21 days and 56 days. They have a greater total litter weight at weaning. They grow more quickly, getting to market up to 2 weeks earlier, on less feed.

But the most spectacular gain of all is in their carcass quality. College purebreds dress out about 70 per cent A carcasses. The backcross pigs grade 90 per cent A's. They have less backfat, slightly longer sides and more desirable bellies. No wonder the crossbred gilt is at the heart of any good crossbreeding program.

Dr. Macdonald cautions: "Don't use crossbred boars. That just mongrelizes the herd. It's the crossbred sow that can do so well, because of her remarkable mothering ability."

Dr. Macdonald's work has shown that the first cross gives virtually no advantage in mothering ability, because the mother sow is purebred. Even so, the pigs born do grow faster and more economically than purebred pigs.

Here is his advice to any hog producer intending to set up a crossbreeding program:

- Select good purebred sows of the Yorkshire or the Landrace breed, whichever are the most readily obtained. Select individuals that seem to possess good mothering ability—ones that are docile and can successfully conceive and farrow large litters. Choose ones that can produce an abundance of milk so pigs will be big and sturdy at weaning time.

- Select a good purebred boar of a different breed from the females. One



Crossbred gilts with a purebred boar produced 90 per cent Grade A litters.

that is A.R. tested and will sire pigs that grow rapidly and make good carcass scores, is preferable.

- Then, select crossbred gilts on the basis of weight at birth, from the litters produced by this parent stock.

- Mate the crossbred gilts to a purebred boar of one or the other

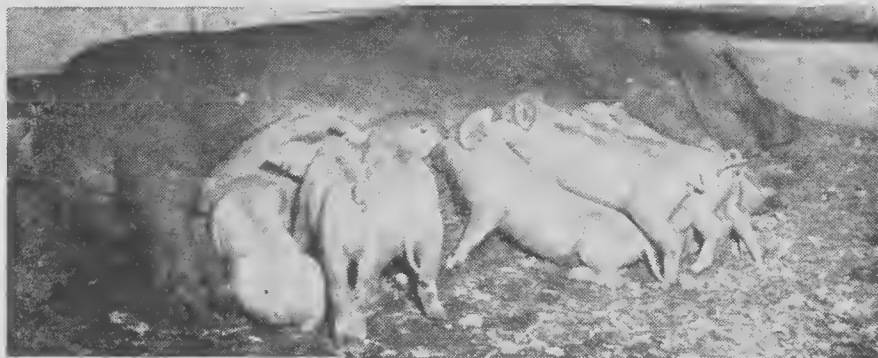


Top purebred gilts like these will be needed for producing crossbred gilts.

parental breeds, or to a boar of a third breed. Use the best boar you can get.

- Sell the crossbred sows when they have produced their fourth litter. After this, they become big and heavy, and farrow fewer pigs per litter. Replace them with new crossbred gilts.

If such a crossbreeding program (which he says is the type of system used with sheep in New Zealand) catches on in this country, will it doom the pure breeds of pigs as we know them today? "By no means," says Dr. Macdonald. "Good individuals of the various pure breeds are essential for the production of the crossbred gilts. As a result, a crossbreeding program throws a heavier responsibility than ever on the pure breeder to produce the right kind of foundation stock."—D.R.B.



Gilts from this crossbred litter make excellent sows for a commercial herd.

## Beef Cows On Chopped Silage

SELF-FEEDING chopped silage to beef cows is practical if they have access to hay at all times, and if silos are properly built and feeding is well managed. These points were noted when 50 beef cows were self-fed successfully in a 20-foot side horizontal silo during four winters at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, Que. Only one case of abortion occurred and it could not be attributed to the self-feeding.

Little work was required to manage the silo. This involved removing the cover of low-quality roofing paper and two rows of straw bales. Then they sliced the upper layer of silage, which was out of reach of the cows, moved the gate, and adjusted a tarpaulin over the gate and surface of the silo to avoid freezing.

## Beware Of the Bull

A BULL is never a safe animal, warns H. E. Wright of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Tame bulls are often the ones that kill people, probably because we don't take chances with those that advertise themselves as dangerous. Even those reared as pets will go berserk occasionally.

Here's Mr. Wright's advice: When you handle a bull, make it a two-man job. One walks in front holding a bull staff that has been snapped into the ring. The other man follows with one end of a rope that has been tied through the ring and led back between the front and back legs. Each is then able to protect the other in case the bull should attack.

If there's no one around to help you lead the bull, do it with a staff rather than a rope. A charging bull can't be pushed back with a rope.

Keep the bull in a pen fitted with a gate opening into breeding chutes, if you can, so the bull doesn't need to be handled. Portable loading chutes can be pulled away for loading cattle and hogs.

## Livestock Killer Found in Pastures

IF you see a grasslike plant with spongy leaves that are nearly flat on top and rounded underneath, don't let sheep or cattle eat too much of it. This is seaside arrowgrass, says J. B. Campbell of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. He warns that it contains deadly hydrocyanic or prussic acid, which acts so fast that livestock can be dead before antidotes are given them.

Seaside arrowgrass grows up to 3 feet high in water-logged soil with a high concentration of salt water. It is fairly palatable, and is more poisonous when eaten fresh than dry. Infested fields can be grazed in the fall without loss, and hay containing arrowgrass is quite safe.

The symptoms of arrowgrass poisoning are abnormal breathing, staggering, trembling and convulsions. Treatments are corn syrup drenches or injections of sodium thiosulphate and sodium nitrate in water in the early stages of illness.



## Rest Period After Calving

**G**IVE cows at least a 60-day rest after calving, and if they had trouble calving or are sick, wait 70 or 80 days before breeding them again. This still allows time for a cow to milk 10 months and calve once a year.

The University of Wisconsin got the following results when slaughtering cows at various intervals after calving: after 30 days, 6 per cent had normal uteri; 45 days, 44 per cent; 65 days, 75 per cent; 75 days, 87 per cent; 105 days, 99 per cent. So most cows' uteri are back to normal 75 days after calving, and they come close to 100 per cent only after about 100 days.

The ease is taken further by Dr. G. W. Trimberger of Cornell University, who says that cows bred too soon after calving take longer to settle. Here are his figures:

Calving to First Service (days)	Conception Percentage	Calving to Conception (days)
50 or less	31	101
51 to 60	67	75
61 to 90	70	94
Over 90	76	94

## More Meat At Lower Cost

**I**T'S more profitable to keep Holstein steers for 32 weeks than to slaughter them at 12 weeks for veal. The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has found that the faster growth rate and lower cost of feed per unit of carcass after 12 weeks of age increase the profit margin.

Tests were made with all calves receiving a high level of whole milk from birth, reaching a maximum of 20 lb. per day from 9 to 12 weeks, plus good quality grass-legume hay and a balanced grain ration free choice. Calves not slaughtered were limited to 5 lb. of grain per day for the next 12 weeks, and were then given grain and beet pulp free choice until 32 weeks old.

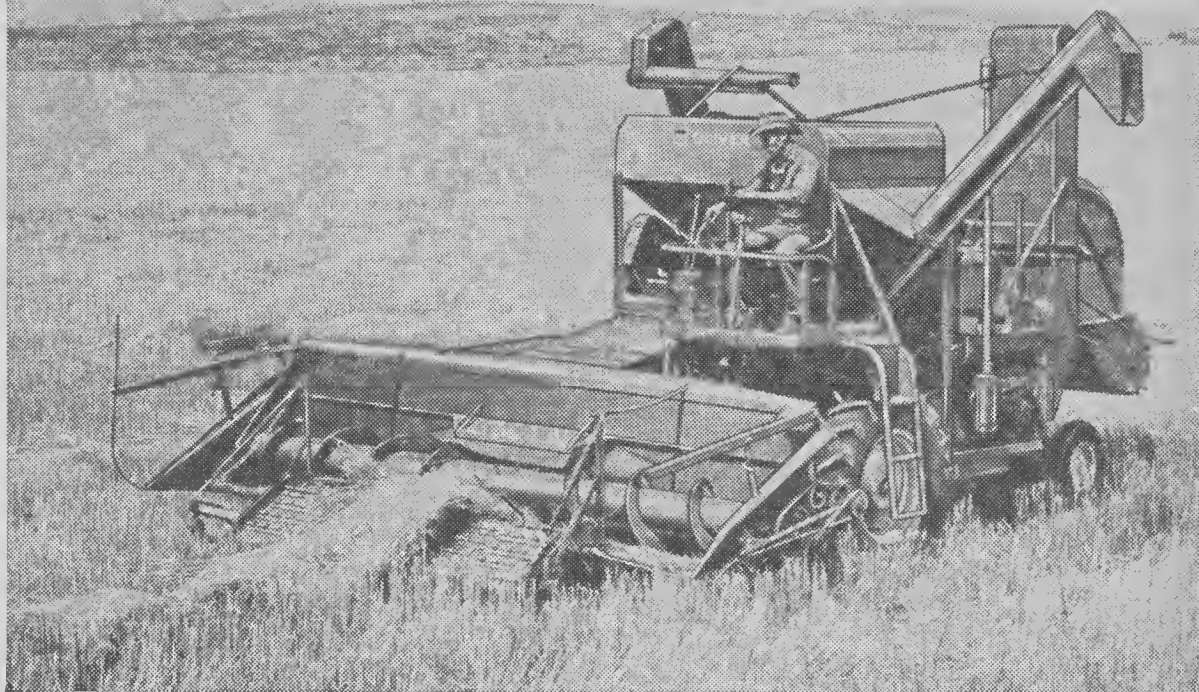
The first group of calves gained 2.01 lb. per day and produced 137 lb. cold carcasses at 12 weeks. The second group gained 2.51 lb. per day and produced 335 lb. cold carcasses at 32 weeks. ✓

## The Meaning Of Good Pasture

**T**HE advantages of good pasture management are increased milk flow, even flow of milk, increased carrying capacity and greater returns per acre. These are some of the things you can do to maintain good pasture, according to C. C. Cranston of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture:

1. Obtain forage seed of a high standard for the variety.
2. Eliminate late fall and early spring grazing through an adequate

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## DAIRYING

hay supply. Avoid pasturing until grass is 4" to 6" high in the spring.

3. Prevent overgrazing, which weakens the stand, increases weed growth and reduces future productivity.

4. Through rotational or mechanical grazing, use pasture more economically, lengthen the pasture season, increase productivity, and maintain milk production at a high and more uniform level.

5. Spray perennial weeds and brush in native pastures to increase carrying capacity. Use 2,4-D at 1½ lb. per acre for effective control.

6. Clip pasture to maintain a uniform level, and treat it with commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure. ✓

## Keep Up Milk Supply in Summer

SUMMER, with its flies by day and mosquitoes by night, hot weather and dried-out pastures, makes a drop in milk production seem inevitable. Here are some suggestions from the Ontario Department of Agriculture for beating the slump.

- ✓ Keep good hay in a rack in the pasture. This also guards against bloat.
- ✓ Give extra grain in pasture season and increase it without waiting for production to drop.
- ✓ Hold best pastures for night grazing.
- ✓ Rotate and clip pastures regularly to encourage new growth.
- ✓ Spray regularly for flies and mosquitoes.
- ✓ Use some of first hay crop as silage for late summer feeding.
- ✓ Seed rape or kale as green feed for late summer.
- ✓ Don't let cows go more than 2 or 3 hours without water, and be sure it's clean, cool and easy to reach.
- ✓ If there are no trees, provide simple roof on pole supports for cows to rest under during hot time of day. Cover roof with straw or metal. ✓

## Good Milkers From Show Ring?

IS a good show-ring dairy cow necessarily a good milker? Some think that it's unsafe to buy a cow nowadays, unless you can look up her or her dam's milking records, while others say type can still be used as the main yardstick in buying replacement cows. Here's what happened when the Holstein-Friesian Association made a type-production study of 9,469 cows:

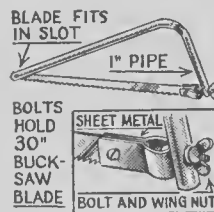
Type rating	Mature Equivalent Milk (lb.)	Fat (lb.)
Excellent	17,710	650
Very good	13,955	527
Good Plus	12,524	468
Good	11,722	437
Fair	11,176	416
Poor	11,533	430

This indicates that there is a good relationship between type and milk-butterfat production. Another result of the study showed that the most frequent defective characters in Holstein-Friesian cows were high pelvis, sickled legs, toeing out in rear feet, and low thurls. ✓



## Handy Saw

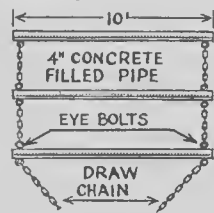
This saw for fine pruning, or buck-saw work, is made easily. Bend a length of 1" pipe, as shown, to allow a 30" buck-saw blade to extend from the outer end to within 2" of the handle. This means the pipe should be about 40" long and bent so it is



32" from tip to tip. Now cut a piece of 1/16" sheet metal measuring 1" wide by 4", and drill a ¼" hole at each end, and another in the middle. The middle one should be made square with a narrow file to take the square shoulder of a ¼" bolt, 1½" long. Use a hack-saw to cut a 1½" slot in the outer end of the pipe, and drill ¼" hole through that end for a bolt to hold the blade. Drill another ¼" hole through the back end of the handle to take another bolt, which goes first through the middle of the sheet metal and then through the handle, and is secured by a wing nut. The piece of sheet metal is bent to make a holder for the blade, and a bolt through it keeps the blade in place. The other end is secured in the same manner. To make a handle grip, just slip a small length of hose over that end of the pipe.—H.S., Mich. ✓

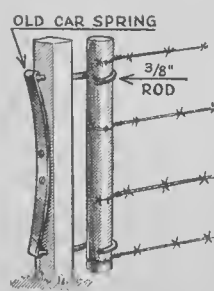
## Land Leveler

A handy piece of equipment for making fields smoother can be made by filling 10' lengths of 4" pipe with concrete. Any convenient number can be joined by chains, with eye-bolts fitted near the ends of the pipes for hitching on and adding pipes as needed. The illustration shows how it is put together.—G.P., Sask. ✓



## Nails Near Edge

If you have to drive finish nails close to the edge of a piece of wood, you can avoid the splitting and bulging that often occur if you use a drill-and-drive technique. Chuck a nail in a hand drill and "drill" it into the wood as far as you can, then hammer the nail flush.—D.E.F., N.B. ✓



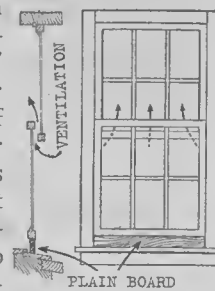
## Tight Gates

Barbed-wire gates are normally found in a sadly sagging state, but can be kept tight by using an old spring from a car or truck. Drill holes through the gate post, loop ¾" rods around the end post of the gate and pass them through the gate post at top and bot-

tom, as shown. The rods are bent over on the outside to catch the ends of the spring.—J.R.W., Alta. ✓

## Window Ventilation

Merely insert an ordinary, smooth-fitting board, 2" to 4" thick, under the lower half of the window for ventilation. This creates a vent at the mid-point between the two halves of the window, and provides an upward air current without any draft. Make sure the window is closed down tightly on the board.—W.F.S., N.J. ✓

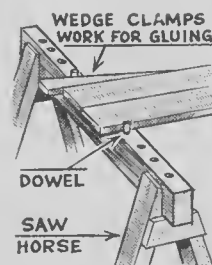


## Shoe Repair

Worn-down rubber heels, cuts and other worn spots can be built up with a rubber-base, tire cut filler, available in tube containers. Spread over the worn area, allow to dry overnight. This compound is self-adhesive and self-vulcanizing.—A.N.F., N.B. ✓

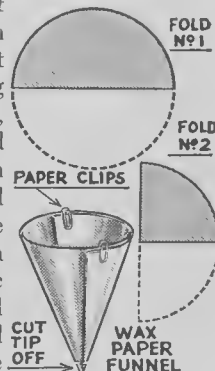
## Temporary Clamps

For temporary jobs when furniture clamps are not available, I have drilled holes in two sawhorses to take dowel stops. Boards to be edge-glued are laid on the horses between stops, and a long wooden wedge is driven between one dowel and the nearest board. When not in use, the dowels can be driven down into the holes and the sawhorses used in the normal way around the farm.—P.A.W., Alta. ✓



## Waxpaper Funnel

A round disk of waxpaper, or even very light sheet metal, measuring about 1' across, can be folded quickly into a funnel. First, fold it once in the middle, and then take the right side of the doubled semicircle and bring it over the left. You now have four layers of material. Take the first three layers and fasten them together with paper clips near the crease. Finally, press the paper into the shape of a cone and snip off the tip to provide the opening. With thin sheet metal, follow the same procedure, but it will hold its shape without clips or rivets.—H.E.F., Tex. ✓



## Matching Paint

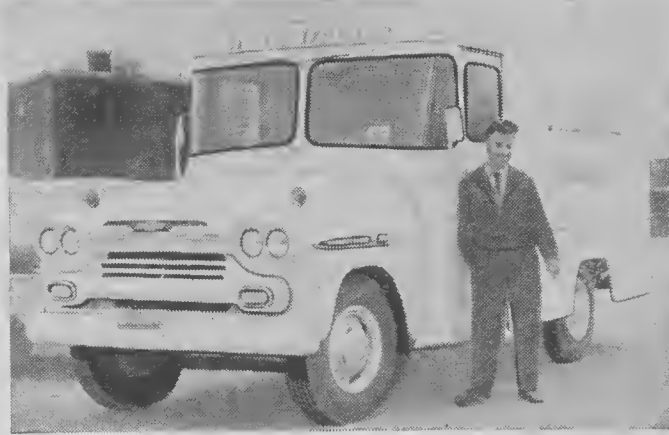
When matching paint to one that has faded, drop a 2" circle of new paint onto a piece of clear glass. After a few minutes, turn the glass over and the color you see through the glass is the color you'll get. This is because the finish next to the glass is dry.—H.M., Pa. ✓





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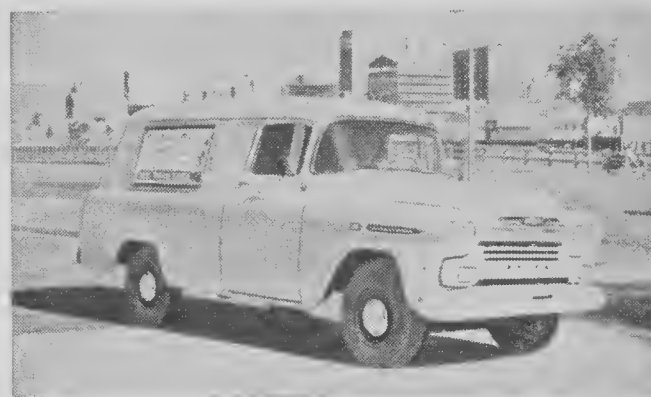
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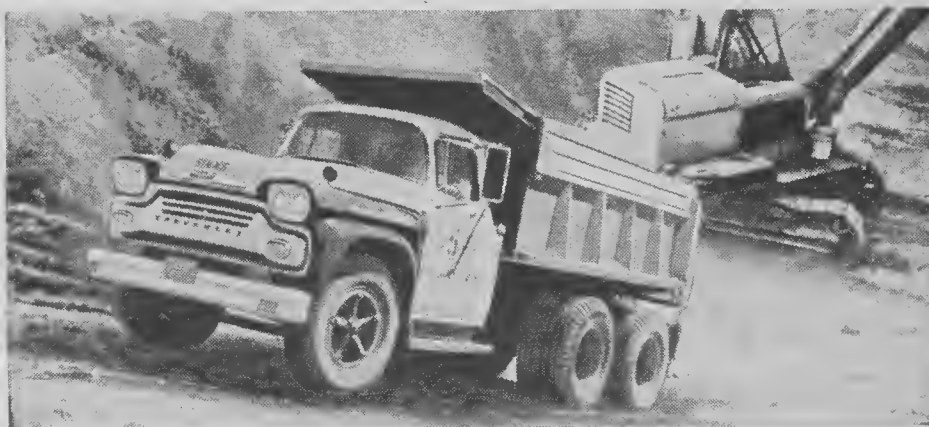
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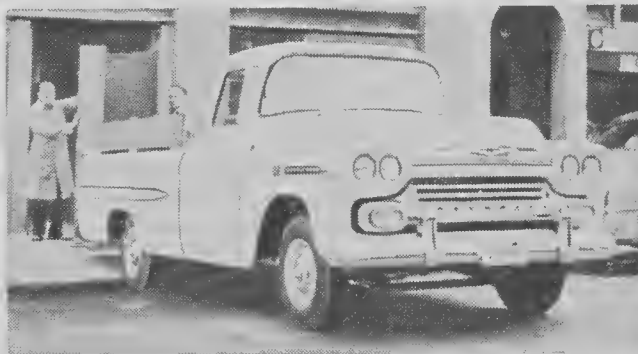
W. H. Simms writes:

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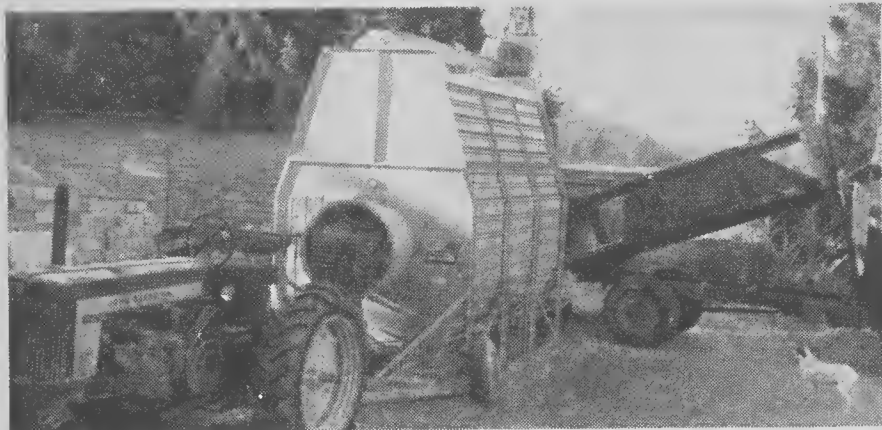
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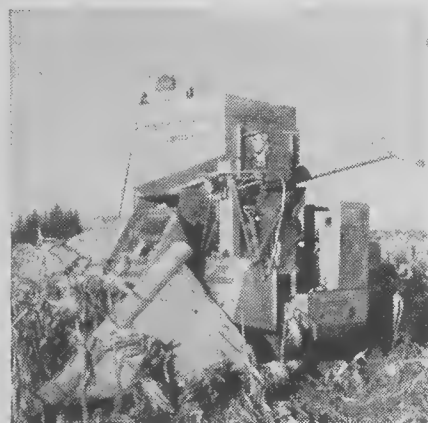
## SOILS and CROPS

*John Snyder shortens  
a round-about route*

### Pick-Shell-Dry Combination for Corn



The shelled corn is put through this propane drier so it can be bin stored.



It's a real labor-saver to be able to pick and shell corn in one operation.

**W**HEN you get into concentrated production on the farm, you've got to mechanize. That's John Snyder's creed. He feeds off steers and has a laying flock of 12,000 hens. He grows, grinds and mixes most of the feed himself for this operation, and does it with the

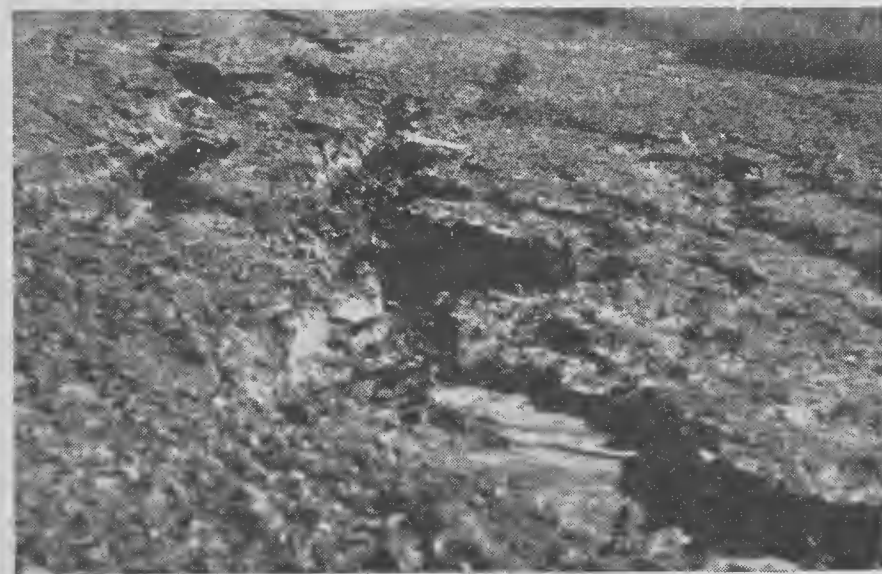
kind of labor force that is required on many farms that don't produce one-quarter as much as he does, in a year.

One of his big jobs, a couple of years ago, was handling his 120-acre corn crop. He picked it, hauled it to the crib, stored it there until it was dry enough, then shelled it, and finally ground it for feeding. But he found a way to shorten that round-about route. He purchased a picker-sheller, which not only picks the corn cobs, but shells the grain and dumps it into a hopper just like grain in a combine.

He also bought a propane-fueled grain drier. The shelled corn is hauled in from the field, and is put through the drier. It comes out ready for bin storage.

Snyder hastens to point out that his picker-sheller-drier combination is not a cheap system. But it saves him labor. His farm is at Breslau in Ontario's Waterloo County.—D.R.B. V

### Highly Erodable Soils



**M**ANY soils of the Peace River area are underlain by a heavy, dense subsoil, which makes them very susceptible to sheet and gully erosion. Even on land which appears to be level, flash rain storms cause a lot of precious topsoil to be carried away because that impermeable layer below prevents the water from being readily absorbed. When heavy flows of water are channelled into ditches that haven't been properly reinforced, severe gullying occurs.—C.V.F. V

### Two Ways To Control Brush

**H**ERBICIDES will control brush effectively along roadways, telephone and power lines, irrigation and drainage ditches, or on pasture land. W. Lobay and A. W. Goettel, Alberta soils and weed control specialists, recommend spraying when the growth is young, but when the growth is tall it may have to be cut and the stumps treated with a mixture of 2,4-D or 2,4-D plus 2,4,5-T in diesel oil. The mixture should be 24 ounces of total acid in 10 gallons of diesel oil.

There are two methods of control with herbicides—foliage and dormant sprays. Foliage spraying is preferable as soon as leaves are fully expanded, using 2,4-D, or if there are resistant species, a 2 to 1 mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T at 2 to 4 lb. total acid per acre in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. A household detergent may be added at about 1 lb. per 100 gallons of spray mixture to act as a sticker-spreader. Thorough coverage of all growth is important, and another treatment in the following season is usually needed to kill remaining growth.

Dormant spraying is done during the absence of foliage in late fall and early winter. Diesel oil must be substituted for the water carrier, and applied at 10 to 15 gallons per acre. A mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T is recommended at 2 to 4 lb. per acre, depending on the species and density of growth. The ratio of the mixture should not exceed 2 to 1.

The woody plants controlled by 2,4-D are caragana, currants, chokecherry, hazelnut, honeysuckle, Manitoba maple, lilac, pincherry, aspen poplar, saskatoon, balsam poplar, western snowberry, spiraea, wolf willow and willows. Not controllable with 2,4-D are blackberry, raspberry, oak and rose. Those apparently more susceptible to 2,4,5-T than to 2,4-D are ash, blackberry, hawthorn, rose, bearberry, dogwood and raspberry.

Be careful when spraying brush near crops that are susceptible to 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T drift. V

### Using Whey As Fertilizer

**W**HEY, a by-product of the cheese industry, is a potential source of fertilizer on some field crops, according to researchers at the University of Wisconsin. A ton of whey contains about 3 lb. of nitrogen,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of phosphorus, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of potassium, plus small quantities of sodium, calcium, magnesium and chlorine. This means that 3 tons of whey contain about as much plant food as 1 ton of manure.

The point about using whey is that in some areas, as in Wisconsin, there is difficulty in disposing of it, as only a limited amount can be processed into feed products.

Tests in Wisconsin have shown that grass hay and pasture will benefit from a total whey application of 20 to 50 tons per acre, but as high as 200 tons per acre can be applied without injury. Corn is helped by

similar applications made at least 2 weeks before planting. Alfalfa tolerates a total whey application of 100 tons per acre, but the maximum benefits result when whey is applied to the non-legume crops, such as grass or corn, which make efficient use of applied nitrogen. Oats will not tolerate whey applications because of the danger of lodging. V

### New Menace To Sweet Clover

**T**HE sweet clover aphid is a recent and potentially dangerous invader of Western Canada. Dr. Howard McDonald of the entomology division, Regional Research Laboratory, Saskatoon, asks farmers to send insects they suspect of being the sweet clover aphid to the entomology division at Ottawa or Saskatoon.

The first symptom of the insect's presence is a yellowing of plant leaves, beginning on the lower leaves and progressing upward, followed by a dropping of the leaves. With this there is a pronounced stickiness, due to "honeydew" or aphid excrement.

The aphids have been controlled at Saskatoon by hand-spraying sweet clover plants at 10 oz. of active malathion per acre. The spray was directed upward from the base of the plant and the aphids, concentrated on the lower surface of leaves, were effectively doused.

Any applicator that can create sufficient turbulence of the mist or dust to contact the aphids on the protected lower surface of leaves should give effective control with one application. Crops for feed must not be sprayed within 7 days of cutting, because of a residual toxicity to animals. V

### Let the Sun Work for You

**I**N these days of abundant chemicals for controlling weeds, don't overlook the older methods through cultivation and nature's own way of killing weeds with the sun. The Ontario Department of Agriculture, while not minimizing the importance of chemical weed control, points out that more can be accomplished in weed prevention and control during late July, early August and the immediate succeeding weeks than at any time during the year. This means using the sun when it is at the peak of efficiency.

Shallow plowing during the summer, particularly in dry weather, is one of the best means of destroying weeds, including perennials such as quack grass and thistles. The one-way disk is popular for this purpose, especially after the harvest, but if the soil is very hard, a chisel plow works well.

The same results can be had in mellow soil by using a spring-tooth cultivator. The shallow cultivation is recommended because it keeps all top growth down until freeze-up.

Row crops are also useful as cleaning crops, provided weeding and cultivating are carried out properly. But carelessly done, the annual weeds go to seed and the perennials become more firmly entrenched. V



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# 32

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**Just 9' low yet packed with big-capacity features!** The Massey-Harris 92 Self-Propelled Combine (Shown above) is a machine to truly boast about! Cutting the acres down to size with its wide cutter bar, its big cylinder and matching separation units, it makes short, trouble-free work of the very biggest harvesting operations! And its brother—the MH 82 Self-Propelled (Shown at left)—is its equal in dependable work-ability . . . has all the same added features scaled for the slightly smaller farm! For both great machines easily attached corn heads and pick up reels are available.



**Introducing all-new medium-sized combines with mammoth sized capacity!** With all the world-famous big-capacity features, the all-new Massey-Harris 72 Self-Propelled Combine (Shown bottom right) and 72 Pull-Type (Shown bottom centre) bring high profit harvesting within the reach of every farmer! Designed low for easy storage and handling, the MH 72 S.P. cuts a 10' or 12' width, has a hungry 28" cylinder and equally wide body. Similar in appearance, the MH 72 Pull-Type cuts 8' or 10' in either p.t.o. or engine models. Corn head attachment is available for S.P. models.



# MH 35 the lowest priced self-propelled combine on the market

"Now every farmer can afford the fast, sure efficiency of self-propelled combining!" says MF Farm Reporter Clare Burt.



The MH 35 is the first, low-cost, self-propelled combine that's designed for the family-sized farm and yet has the really big heart of a giant! It's a big-capacity heart that's of equal width the whole way through... able to harvest smoother, cleaner and faster than old-fashioned ways! No bunching... no starving... no troublesome delays! Powered by a rugged engine, you drive straight through the field cutting a 7' or 8' width non-stop... harvesting more grain in less time than ever before!

"If you've been using a binder, an old-style pull-type combine or relying on outside help," says Clare Burt, "you'll be amazed how many more acres and bushels a day you can harvest economically with an MH 35—a self-propelled combine every farmer can afford!"

The seven-foot MH 35's perfectly designed for the smaller farm in every way! Only 8' wide and only 8' high it's easy to drive through the narrowest gates and easier still to store (See photographs at right). And when it comes to cost—the MH 35 fits *any* farmer's pocket book!

The MH 35's big capacity can now make short work of corn harvesting too. A new, specially designed corn head quickly converts the 35 for fast corn picking, shelling and loading! Another big reason for seeing the MH 35 at your Massey-Ferguson dealer's without delay! See it... drive it... prove the MH 35 Self-Propelled combine the best and lowest cost combine for *your* farm!



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## SOILS AND CROPS

## How to Choose Trees for Shelterbelts

IT'S too late now to order this year's trees for shelterbelt planting from the Forestry Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask. But those who have not taken advantage of this free distribution, or who want to add to existing shelterbelts, should be thinking about next year's planting.

The recommended deciduous trees available for the asking are box elder, maple, green ash, American and Manchurian elm, several varieties of poplar and willow, and caragana. Other trees and shrubs are under test at present. There are also evergreens, which can be had in limited quantities for a small charge, and these include Scots pine, white spruce and Colorado spruce.

The supervisor of distribution at Indian Head, R. H. Dunlop, offers these comments, based on past per-

formance, as a guide to the selection of trees:

**Poplar and willow** need damp soil. Poplar tolerates brief flooding and willow survives prolonged floods. Poplar has a suckering habit, so use it with caution next to crops.

**Caragana** provides a dense wind barrier 12' to 15' wide in a single row, but it grows taller when mixed with 10 to 50 per cent ash, elm or maple. Upland shelterbelts need single rows for crop protection and moisture conservation, while farmstead and garden shelters require up to five rows. So a farmstead shelterbelt on well-drained uplands can consist of a row of caragana on the windward side, followed by two or more rows of maple, ash and elm alternated in each row.

**Maple** can be increased where lighter porous soils occur. A pure

stand of ash is vulnerable to grass infestation and should be strengthened with maple, caragana, or other ground and stem-shading species.

**Manchurian elm** is comparable to caragana in drought resistance on highly eroded knolls, and it gives height and density equal to poplar and willow in low moist areas, where other trees would fail.

**Scots pine** is best for light porous soils where moisture is within reach of the roots.

**Colorado spruce and white spruce** are recommended for fertile and well-drained uplands. Colorado spruce tends to excellent vigor on heavier clay soils.

In general, evergreens tolerate flooding only briefly. They should border the inner margin of an established deciduous belt, or be grouped near a building or area that is to be protected. This protects evergreens against winter winds and drifting snow.

After 3 years of intertillage, tree cover is adequate to suppress weeds within a shelterbelt. Marginal cultivation is then usually sufficient. V



## Prevention Of Fireblight

IF you have a fireblight problem in apples and crabapples, here are some things you should know about the disease. I. L. Nonnecke of the Lethbridge Experimental Station, Alta., says fireblight is caused by bacteria, which enter a tree through the blossoms and young growing tips. From the point of entrance it spreads rapidly up and down the twig, causing the familiar singed appearance of leaves. The bark becomes a dark brown-purplish color.

Progress of the disease is stopped at the end of the growing season and the infected tissue, which is then dead, shrinks and a mark is formed between dead and living tissue, setting off a definite area known as "canker." Though the progress of the disease is halted with the oncoming of winter, this canker, especially on the larger limbs, becomes the point from which more severe spreading of fireblight may start when conditions are more favorable.

A natural impulse is to cut off infected twigs and limbs the moment the disease is discovered, but do not cut them off during the growing season. Experience at Lethbridge has shown that pruning the infected limbs and twigs during the summer only spreads the disease more. The infected parts should be cut out in the dormant season well below the diseased areas and burned immediately. Any diseased wood lying around becomes another good source of further infection. Tools need not be disinfected during the dormant season, as they will not spread the bacteria.

Since this is a bacterial disease, sprays cannot prevent or stop it. How-

ever, if aphids or ants are in abundance on a diseased tree, they should be destroyed. They can readily carry the disease to healthy twigs.

The most positive way to control fireblight is to use resistant varieties. The following have shown resistance to a large degree at Lethbridge: Apples—Haralson, Heyer No. 12, Dr. Bill, Moscow Pear, Duchess; apple-crabapple hybrids—Trail, Wapella; crabapple—Dolgo, Garnet, Columbia, Florence. V

## Pest Under Turnip Leaves

TAKE a look at the undersides of turnip leaves for green aphids, advises H. W. Goble, Ontario's provincial entomologist. Reporting an attack by the turnip aphid last year, he noted that the small turnips were the most heavily infested, and stood to be seriously damaged or killed.

If aphids are found, use one of the phosphate-type insecticides, either as spray or dust. Malathion is effective, especially if applied in hot, calm weather. If you use the 25 per cent malathion wettable powder at 4 lb. per acre, or the 50 per cent emulsion at 1½ pints per acre, apply it in the amount of water your spray machine applies per acre. Better control can be expected if the pressure is sufficient to get to the undersides of the leaves.

Parathion and TEPP may be used, and may have some advantages over malathion, but the operator must follow all safety precautions. V

## Apples Breathe Easier

CONTROLLED atmosphere storage for apples retains their flavor, quality and appearance for a much longer period than was possible with other types of storage. Prof. F. H. Theakston of Ontario Agricultural College points out that apples, or other fruit, are living even after picked from the tree, in the sense that they

breathe and the sugar processes, coloring and taste are still evident. They consume oxygen by breathing and increase the carbon dioxide, which is detrimental to fruit. With controlled atmosphere storage, the original qualities are retained by controlling the effects of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

The system consists of a sealed room designed for 100 per cent gas tightness. The interior is lined with galvanized metal on both ceiling and walls, with every joint and nail hole sealed with a caulking compound. Walls, floor and ceiling are insulated for further protection. The room has only one door and the same precautions are taken as with the other surfaces. An observation window, about two square feet of insulated glass, is in the door.

A refrigeration unit with fan and duct removes field heat from apples arriving in storage. A caustic soda spray chamber is used to keep carbon dioxide at a low level, while oxygen is pumped in with a fan. V

## Taste Tests For Frozen Berries

TASTE tests by panels of four people were made in the 1958 picking season with samples of 43 strawberry varieties and seedlings at Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C. The samples were tasted during the fall, and ratings were based on interior and exterior color, juice color, shape retention, texture, flavor and sweetness of the frozen berries.

The varieties British Sovereign, Agassiz, Puget Beauty, Cavalier and Guardsman, as well as three Agassiz seedlings, were rated highly. Samples of Siletz were rated relatively low, and the slices were particularly unattractive because of their hollow centers and poor shape retention.

Other varieties giving decidedly unsatisfactory frozen samples were Talisman, Sierra and Redcoat. The everbearing variety Red Rich gave very dark slices and juice, but had satisfactory flavor. V

## CLEAN OUTHUSES IN 10 SECONDS!

It's quick, easy. Just 10 seconds once a week. That's all it takes with Gillett's Lye. Sprinkle half a regular-size can of Gillett's Lye into the outhouse pit once a week. Repels flies, destroys contents and odors. Occasionally, scrub seat and walls with a solution of 2 tablespoons of Gillett's to one gallon of water. This freshens woodwork, cleans completely and kills many kinds of bacteria on contact. For dozens of other time and money-saving tips, write for free 60-page book: Standard Brands Ltd., 550 Sherbrooke W., Montreal.

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#### Notice

In accordance with the Income Tax Act, this will advise our customers (including both members and non-members) as referred to in said Act, that in accordance with the terms and conditions, and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1959-1960 patronage out of the revenue of the 1959-1960 taxation year, or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act; and we hereby hold forth the prospect of the payment of patronage dividend to you accordingly.

The foregoing notice applies to grain delivered to this Company between August 1, 1959 and July 31, 1960.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

July 10, 1959 D. G. MILLER,  
Secretary.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Please Mention The Guide.

## MEN PAST 40

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## **RUPTURED**

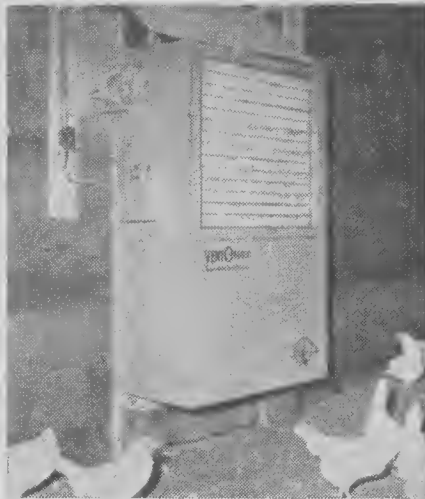
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Excelsior Medical Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## **POULTRY**

### **Ventilating Unit For Poultryhouse**



[Guide photo]

A single unit draws air from various levels to keep correct temperatures.

**P**OULTRYMAN Ken Ella's new 50' x 90' pole-type insulated building is ventilated with a single unit installed on one end wall. This has a single 36" fan, but is designed to draw air from various levels in the house. For instance, when ground level temperature is correct, it automatically switches over to draw air from higher up.

Mr. Ella, who farms at Milton, Ont., wholesales eggs from his 2,000-bird flock to stores in nearby towns and cities. As well as his poultry enterprise, he has a dairy herd.—D.R.B. ✓

### **Alberta Broiler Strain Does Well**

**A** POULTRY strain developed at the University of Alberta, and known as U of A Whites, is being accepted readily by hatcherymen and poultrymen. It is completely fast-feathering, and chicks grow rapidly to produce prime, 3-lb. broilers at 9 weeks of age. The pullet chicks are released by the University to hatcherymen, who place them out as hatching egg supply flocks. The males used to head these flocks are of the dominant white-meat type, and usually are obtained from some of the better-known American breeders. The resulting crossbred chicks are sold to broiler raisers in the province.

In the random sample test at Abbotsford, B.C., last year, the average weight of U of A White cross at 70 days was 3.68 lb., compared to a low of 2.97 and a high of 3.71 lb. for all birds on test. In feed conversion tests, after 70 days only 2.43 lb. of feed per lb. of gain had been consumed by U of A birds. This tied with one other entrant for most economical feed conversion, and compared with an average for all entries of 2.49 lb. In the fall, the Alberta birds produced 88.5 per cent Grade A, the highest in the test, with the remaining 11.5 per cent grading B.

In returns over chick and feed costs for each chick started, U of A Whites

led with 18.82 cents per broiler. The average for all entries was 13.96 cents. ✓

### **High-Energy Laying Rations**

**B**ECAUSE research has shown that increased levels of protein are needed in high-energy broiler feeds to promote top growth in chicks, the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., has been running tests to find whether high-energy laying rations require additional protein.

The result—there was no evidence to support the theory that laying rations required protein in excess of the recommended 15 per cent. Actually, 14 per cent protein proved adequate on all of the energy levels tested, and the results suggested that in medium-energy rations, containing a mixture of cereal grains, 13 per cent of good quality protein may be sufficient.

The results also showed that the protein level fed during the rearing period, 8 to 21 weeks, could be as low as 13 per cent without affecting subsequent laying house protein requirements or performance.

Tests are still being made, but it seems likely that future laying rations will contain less protein, with a consequent saving in feed costs. ✓

### **No Nuisance**



[Guide photo]

**T**HE few hens Dick Schiedel keeps to provide eggs for the house are no nuisance now. He has them in individual cages suspended above a calf stall in the stable and feeds them at milking time. Water is provided automatically. Only other job is to collect the eggs. His farm is at Preston, Ont. ✓

### **Wheat for Poult**

**W**HEAT and corn were used respectively as the principal cereal in turkey poult starting rations in three experiments at the University of British Columbia. Results indicate that poultrymen can take advantage of the relatively high protein content of wheat and make a saving in the amount of supplementary protein required. Turkey poults grew at similar rates when fed starting rations of similar content whether the main cereal was wheat or corn. ✓

**D7 (Series D) with Gyrodozer**  
*digs out stump in farmland.*



## More power for land improvement in the new D7

Here, in the new Series D, is a better, more powerful D7 — the favorite model for land improvement contractors and many large-scale farmers and ranchers.

**New in the D7 (Series D)** — Turbocharged engine — horsepower is increased to 140 at flywheel with 80% more tractor lugging ability. Dry-type air cleaner removes at least 99.8% of all dust from engine intake air. Lifetime lubricated track rollers require no lubrication until rebuilding.

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**PULL BIG HITCHES OF FARM IMPLEMENTS** — D7 has 112 drawbar horsepower, develops a maximum of 33,250 pounds pull.



**MOVE EARTH, CLEAR LAND** — D7 moves big yardages of earth with dozer or scraper. Ideal for building dams, digging ditches, etc.

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**DIESEL ENGINES  
TRACTORS MOTOR GRADERS  
EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT**





## Modern Farming Means Machinery

**"REPAIRS** cost time and money," states Dick Bacon, "and a farmer can save on both if he has his own machine shop. In fact, I don't see how a man can operate without one these days."

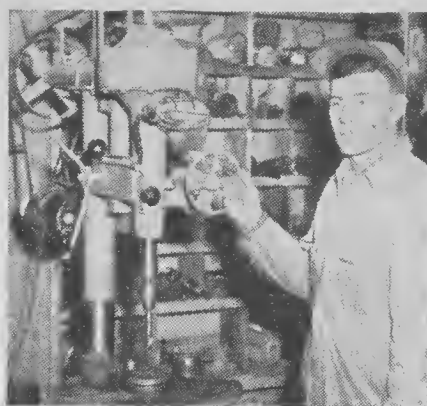
Dick, who farms in the Kleskun Hill area east of Grande Prairie, Alta., specializes in grain growing, and intends to stay with it because his farm is geared for that type of operation. Grain farming means machinery, and

that machinery must be kept in good working order.

Born in Fort Saskatchewan, Dick took his early schooling there, and then went on to the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary. He graduated in industrial electricity and aeronautical engineering 4 years later. The practical experience came when he moved to the States (his parents were Americans) and put in 5 years as a custom combiner, following the grain harvests from Oklahoma up to the Canadian border.

"We carried a mobile machine shop along with us in those days," he explained, "because we were often as far as 100 miles from the nearest town."

Because of his dual citizenship, Dick was drafted to serve in the American Army during the Korean War. After his stint in Korea was over,



*[Guide photos]*  
**Dick Bacon's homemade drill press. Main section is Model A Ford rear end, thrust bearing is Model T hub cap.**

he made up his mind to settle down on a place of his own somewhere, and chose to farm 480 acres in the Peace River area after a good deal of looking around. His reason? The Peace is a "young man's" country and there's still lots of room to expand.

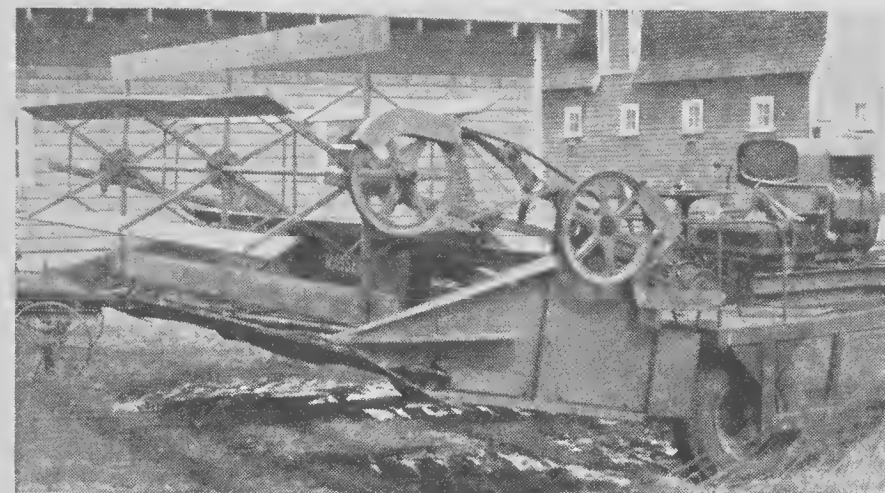
The Bacon farm produces wheat, oats and malting barley, running mostly to barley in the last year or two. Grain crops are rotated regularly with fescue (for seed) and summer-fallow, and from 50 to 60 hogs are kept to take care of any surplus grain. Dick's next problem is to find more land, because he has enough machinery to handle twice his present acreage.

Focal point of the farm is the 26' by 46' machine shop, which is equipped to do just about every job from repairing old machines to building new ones. Dick has rebuilt one combine in the shop, as well as constructed several new tools and ma-

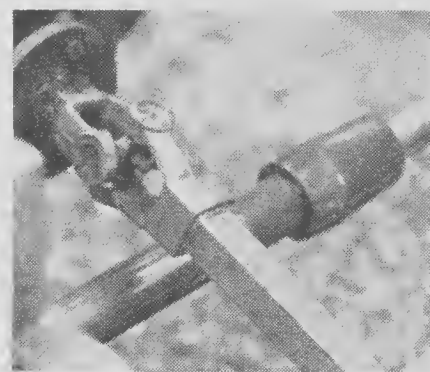
chines for shop and field use. It all started when he bought a lathe to build himself a self-propelled swather.

Apart from the swather, Dick has built an electrically-powered drill press, a hydraulic press and a small utility tractor. He has built cabs for both his combine and his crawler tractor, and made all the laminated trusses for a 32' by 70' machinery storage building. The latter cost \$110 for lumber, \$40 for glue and the price of the two kegs of nails, as compared to \$750 for a similar pre-fabricated unit shipped in from Edmonton.

The self-propelled, 12-foot center-delivery swather is Dick's latest creation. Powered by a 25 h.p. Wisconsin air-cooled engine, this unit contains parts salvaged from a wide range of vehicles, including an old Dodge transmission, the canvas table from a Massey-Harris 90 combine and a John Deere diesel tractor seat. One unique feature of the machine is that it's operated by drive shafts connected by U-bolts.—C.V.F.



*This center-delivery, self-propelled swather is Dick Bacon's latest idea.*



*The swather's unique drive mechanism is through drive shafts and U-bolts.*

## Lilly INTERVIEWS

MR. AND MRS. LYLE LOVINS, MINIER, ILLINOIS

# "We prefer to feed hogs instead of worms!"

**Continuous worm control with Hygromix feeds during the pigs' critical growing period helps keep this assembly-line operation at top efficiency.**

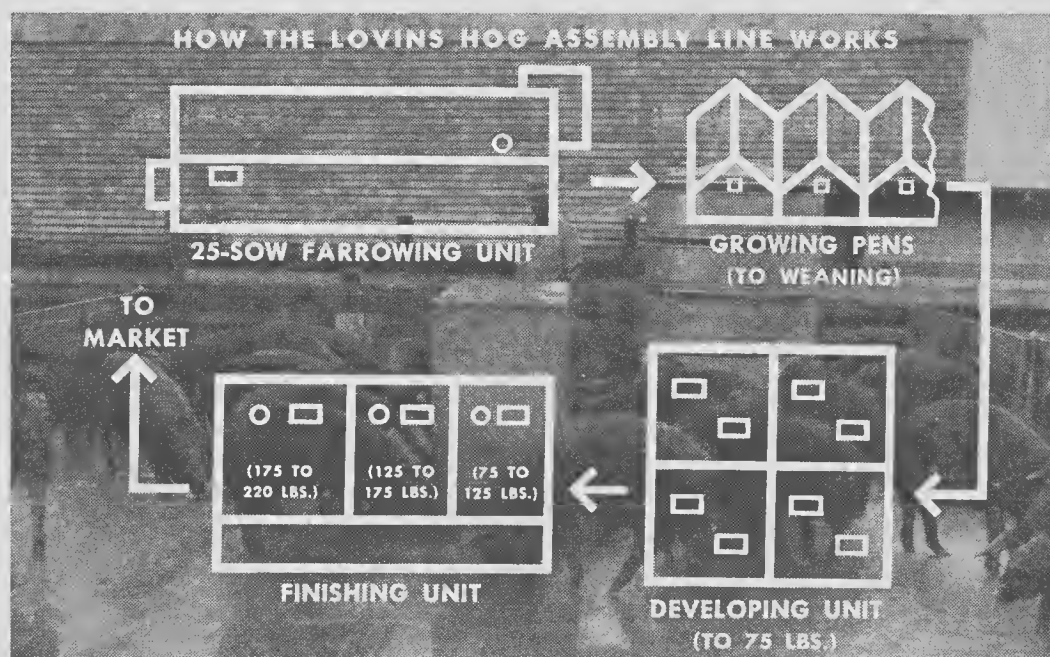
by Eugene S. Hahnel

It's true that Lyle Lovins checked out Hygromix as a worm-control method . . . carefully . . . methodically. It's true that he said, "... our experience proves that Hygromix in the feed takes care of the worm problem." But, to the Lovins, the most important contribution Hygromix fed made to their closely timed hog assembly line was something else:

"Since using feed with Hygromix," Lyle explains, "we can see that our pigs are even, with fewer tailenders. We can market bigger bunches each time. We used to top out 25 head at a time. Now we market 60 to 100 head at each sorting. This shows how evenly they are finishing for us."

Lovins, who operates the J. J. O'Neil farm, cross-checked Hygromix-fed pigs with a purge-type wormer. "Didn't see a single worm from the 144 pigs," observed Lovins.

The reason feed with Hygromix helps the Lovins top out more than twice as many head at each marketing is understandable. Day by day, Hygromix kills the young, immature roundworms and nodular worms as they enter the intestines . . . before they can become established and rob the pig of food or blood . . . before they can produce eggs to contaminate hogpens and lots. This new concept of worm control fits the Lovins' sanitation-conscious methods.



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(Canadian distributor: Charles Albert Smith, Ltd., 356 Eastern Avenue, Toronto 8, Ontario)



## WHAT'S NEW

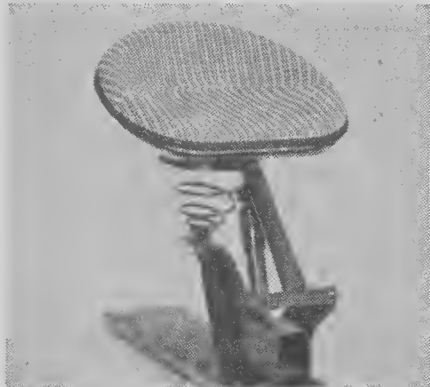
### Crop Drying Fan

This fan's air-moving capacity is 1,500 cfm. at 4" of water to 12,600 at 0.5". Features include streamlined inlet, air vanes behind inlet, and fan and motor direct connection. Blades of fan are 18" or 22" diameter, and there are 6 models. (Chicago Blower Corporation) (257) ✓



### Tractor Seat

A new cushion, using flat-top springs shaped to a bucket seat, provides 3/4" air space between seat and rider. This allows air to circulate freely, and with the porous fiber and heavy canvas materials used, is cool and comfortable. (Hinson Manufacturing Company) (258) ✓



### Grease Gun

This handy greaser does a complete job of lubricating tools and equipment that have grease fittings. Thumb operates plunger, delivering up to 3,000 lb. pressure per square inch through 3" nozzle. Gun is made of molded butyrate plastic. (Plews Oiler Incorporated) (259) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 16

## A GALLON OF PROTECTION

as a primer, finish coat, or both. They can also be obtained in a waterproof black which can't be painted over. For tools and machines, matching colors of implement enamels can be purchased in spray cans for clean easy application.

Many of these products are said to require only a minimum of surface preparation — that complete removal of rust isn't necessary as long as all loose rust is brushed off. Let the other fellow do it that way but scrape all the rust off *your* implements because there's a chance the rust will continue to eat away under the paint.

OTHER "problem" surfaces are concrete and cinder blocks. Free alkali in cement, and iron or sulphur in cinder blocks is hard on the older paints. A farmer with a concrete silo, or a cinder block milk house to paint used to allow a year for the surface to cure, then wash it with a neutralizer before applying house paint. Today, there are any number of durable, easy-to-apply coatings for new or old stone, cement, concrete, asbestos shingles or cinder blocks.

Cement paints are used mainly to keep out moisture and for sanitation,

rather than to protect masonry from weathering. There are silicone base products to give a clear finish, which can be brushed on or sprayed to repel moisture, prevent frost damage and halt chipping. For both color and waterproofing, there are cement-base paints which can be applied only with a brush and must be worked well into the pores of the surface. These are sold in powder form to be mixed with water, and need a damp surface before application. The important thing to remember is that they won't stick to surfaces already covered with other kinds of paint.

Several of the new synthetics available for covering masonry are based on resinous compounds, need no primers and give a very durable coating with only one application. Some of these are of the water emulsion type, and stick well to uncured cement. Because most of these paints contain no oil, alkali from masonry won't soften them, and they stand up against the caustic rinses or steam vapors of milk houses.

Speaking of painting milk houses, one leading manufacturer has come up with a "dairy white" enamel which has a high gloss finish, and is espe-



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"Iodized to the last lick"

This Royal Winter Fair-1958 Grand Champion Hereford female, owned by Douglas Clark of Rivers, Manitoba, was raised on good feed and Windsor Salt.

Just a reminder that the simplest, easiest and most economical way to give your cattle all three dietary essentials, salt, cobalt and iodine is with Windsor Cobalt-Iodized salt. Buy it in bags, blocks or licks.

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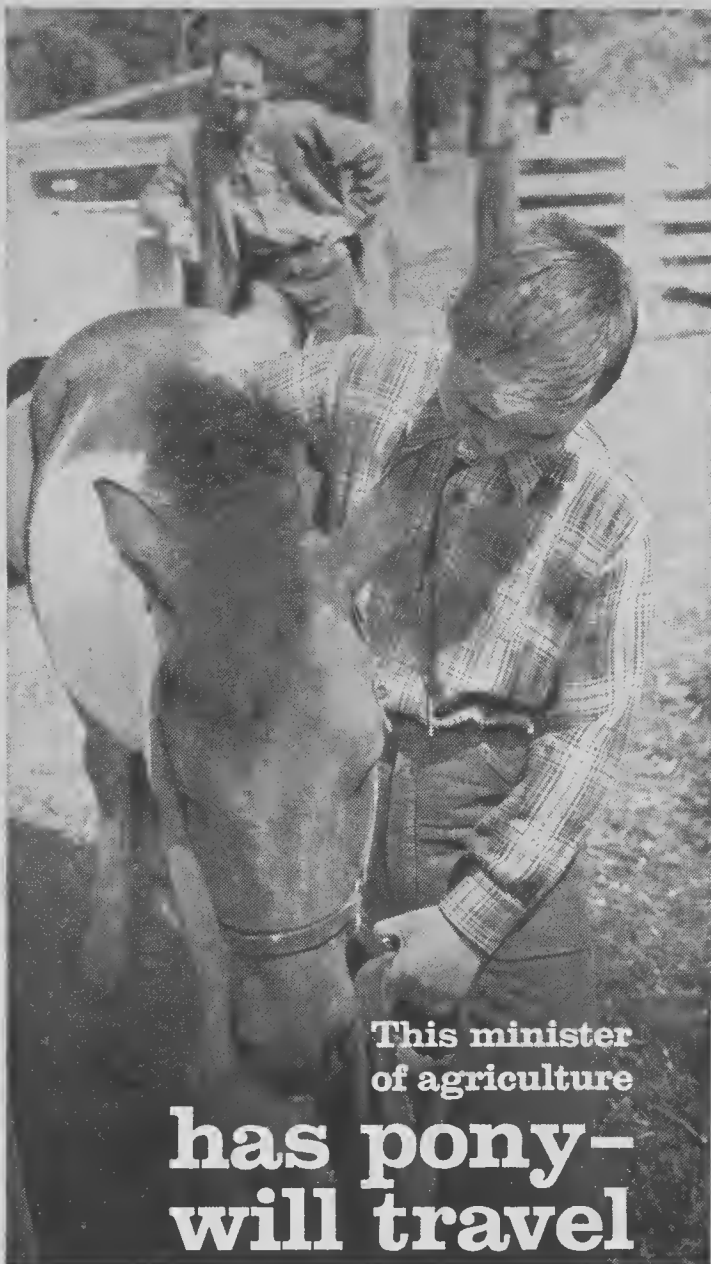
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far**

This young lad is really going places. He knows the value of a dollar — because he worked hard over the past year to buy this pony. He saved every penny and nickel by doing farm chores for his Dad.

While the Minister of Agriculture's budget at Ottawa runs into millions of dollars, he has to justify his expenditures down to the last cent.

His money comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When he spends more than he takes in, he must borrow from you . . . or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation — which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

You can encourage the government to live within its income by asking only for those services you are willing to pay for with taxes. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since *you* are trying to save, you expect *government* to do the same.

*You* also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a **SOUND** dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

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A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

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cially designed to protect all types of surfaces in creameries and dairies. It can be brushed on or sprayed, and retains its color well under constant exposure to moisture, steam, fatty acids and repeated washings. This paint dries overnight, and one gallon will cover from 600 to 700 square feet.

Other special paints include "breather" paints, which form a porous film that allows some moisture to escape from within without causing the paint to peel, and "one-coaters," which contain fewer oils, but a high percentage of titanium, so they form a film almost as thick as two coats of ordinary paint. You can get best results from a one-coater when you re-do a surface where the old paint is still in good condition, but the new color has to be the same as the old one.

For humid climates where wood-rotting fungi abound, there are paints containing creosote or Penta which give some protection to posts or boards that come in contact with moist ground. But pressure treatment with wood preservatives is far superior to paint in cases like this.

Then, there are titanium-zinc paints which powder slowly from the surface inward so that rain continually washes the chalk and its accumulated dirt away. These are "self-washing" or controlled chalking paints, and should never be used on garden or porch furniture where the powder would rub off on clothing. Surfaces covered with these paints should be re-done about every 5 years.

These days many paints are so close to being enamels, it's hard to draw a line of distinction between them. Both paints and enamels, however, give their best results when applied over a base coat, or primer. Primers are high in oil, low in pigment and contain no resins which would give a hard, fast-drying surface. Their job is to seal a surface, and give good adhesion to following coats. Care must be taken not to paint over them until they are thoroughly dry. Special primers are now available for almost any type of surface—examples of this

are the plywood primers designed to prevent the grain from raising.

**T**he "cheapest" paints you can buy are the high quality products turned out by reliable, well-known firms. Paint job costs run about 75 per cent for labor and 25 per cent for materials. It costs just as much to put on a poor paint as a good one, and the former might only last half as long. But, quality paint won't guarantee you a good job if you don't prepare the surface properly beforehand. Remove all old loose paint, oil and grease, or rust, in the case of metal surfaces. If you're painting wood, replace badly weathered or rotted pieces, and seal large knots or pitch blisters. Fill in nail holes and calk up splits or cracks after the primer coat has been applied, and has had time to dry. On metal, give badly corroded sectors a spot coat and allow this to dry before putting on the main coat.

Although some of the new plastic and latex paints are supposed to adapt themselves more readily than the others to poor surface conditions at application time, you will get best results if you avoid painting during weather extremes. Paint is best applied when temperatures are in the 60° to 80°F range, and surfaces must be dry for it to adhere properly. As far as the volume needed is concerned, this will vary with surface porosity and type of paint. In general, a gallon of primer will cover 400 to 550 square feet, a gallon of barn paint 500 to 600 square feet and a gallon of house paint 550 to 650 square feet. Masonry surfaces will require a gallon for only 150 to 300 square feet.

Someday, researchers may come up with a universal paint good for all surfaces and all conditions. Until they do, it will put dollars in your pocket to make certain you have the right paint for the particular job you have in mind. If you're not sure, you can write to a body called the "Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association," at 1374 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, P.Q., or to any of the major paint companies, who will be glad to give you advice on this. V

*Continued from page 13*

## **CANADIAN FARM PROGRAM**

Additional credit may have added to land values, and thus favored land owners at the expense of land buyers; it may have favored larger-than-average farmers at the expense of their smaller competitors; but for the nation as a whole, the main results were increased output, lower food prices, and greater urban manpower.

### **Price Supports**

**P**rice supports have occupied an increasingly important place in farm policy since World War II. Initially, offers-to-purchase were used almost exclusively, and, indeed, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture opposed the use of deficiency payments until about 5 years ago. Deficiency payments are now more common.

Three different objectives of price supports seem to have been followed, and deserve the greatest attention by farm people and policy makers. They correspond to three fairly clear-cut phases in price support policy.

**Phase One (1946-58).** The Agricultural Prices Support Act, in its implementation for the period 1946-58, followed an objective of stabilization of prices, production, and income. Prices were largely set at what the Canadian Federation of Agriculture calls "non-incentive" levels—at levels probably slightly below the long-run average of market prices. The objective of stabilization is in contrast both to the name of the act and the descriptive preamble, "The Board shall endeavor to ensure . . . a fair relationship between the returns from agriculture and those from other occupations." The



stated objective was to increase farm incomes; the actual objective followed was to stabilize prices and incomes.

**Phase Two (1958-March 1959).** The beginning of this phase was marked by the passing of new legislation, the Agricultural Stabilization Act. While the name of the act seemed to indicate a continuation of the policy of stabilization of prices, its actual implementation has uncovered a new purpose—one of increasing farm incomes by raising prices above the "non-incentive" levels. The purpose of the Act in this period conformed more closely to the stated (but neglected) purpose of its predecessor, the Agricultural Prices Support Act, quoted above.

**Phase Three (April 1959-?).** This most recent phase has come about with a realization of the inevitable results of Phase Two—surpluses of hogs, eggs, and dairy products. The purpose of price supports now seems to have been changed from increasing farm incomes to increasing the incomes of small and "unintegrated" farmers. The new technique proposed for hogs and eggs, whereby deficiency payments will be made to a selected category of producers, should give this group of smaller producers higher prices than their larger neighbors. The latter will presumably receive prices lower than they would be if there were no supports at all.

The three phases of Canadian price support policy can, therefore, be summarized as follows:

**Phase One (1946-58):**

Objective—stability.

Technique—offers-to-purchase on a small and selected group of products.

**Phase Two (1958-March 1959):**

Objective—increase of farm incomes.

Technique—offers-to-purchase and deficiency payments on a wide range of products.

**Phase Three (April 1959-?):**

Objective—a socio-economic purpose of maintaining the income of small operators and inhibiting vertical integration, plus a purpose of restricting output.

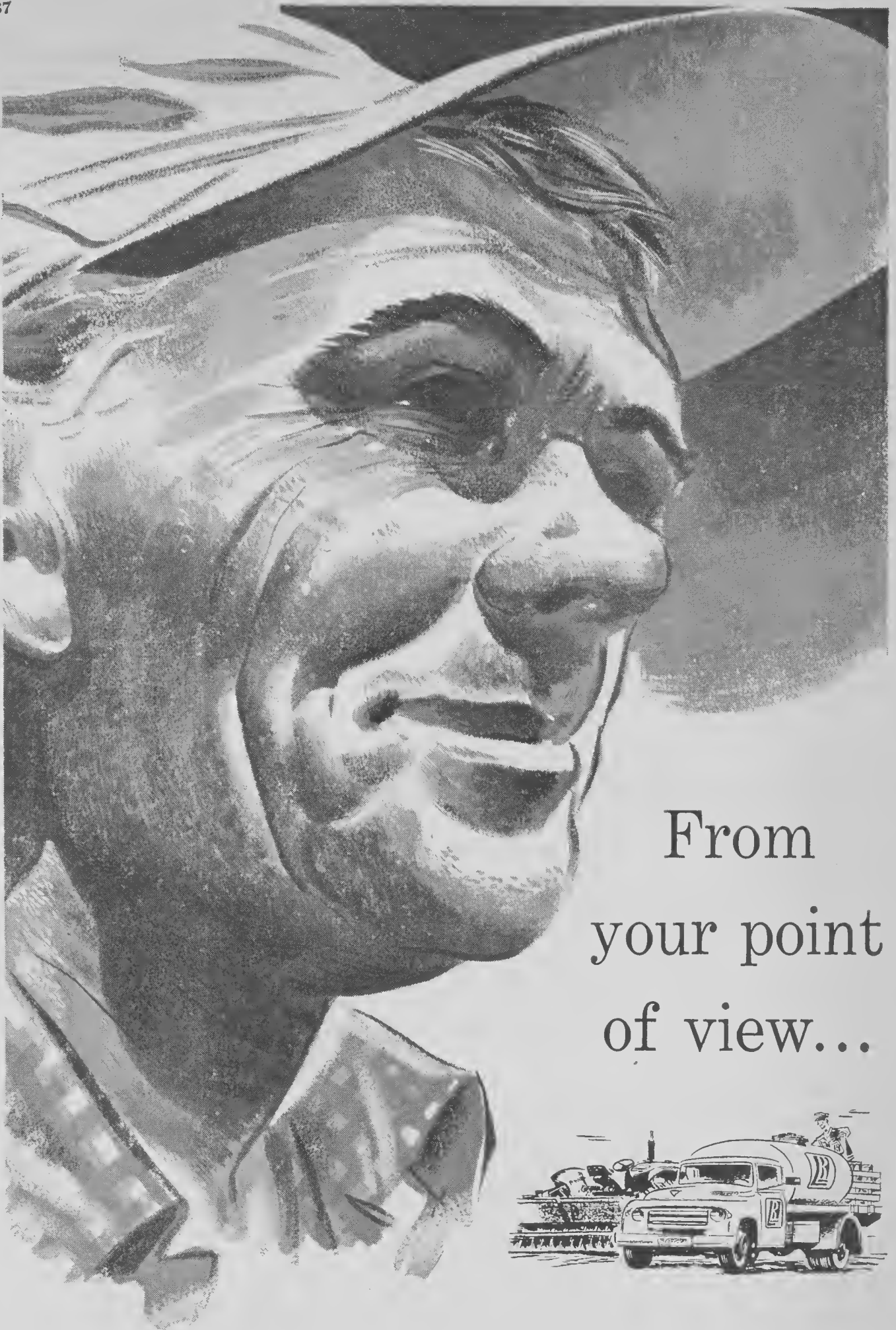
Technique—deficiency payments to be paid to selected categories of small "non-integrated" producers.

There are a few exceptions to this rather too neat division into phases; for example, the price of skim milk powder was raised to what now appears to have been excessively high levels during the last year of Phase One.

### Attitudes of Others

THE two national farm organizations have fairly consistently asked for support levels somewhat higher than granted by the support agencies. Several of the "non-incentive" prices requested by the CFA (for example 25 cents for pork sought in February 1959) have actually been incentive prices. The Farmers' Unions would have been even more generous with taxpayers' money in its insistence on its favorite objective, "parity prices."

In case the remarks above are construed as constituting a political bias or attack, it is only fair to say that the attitude and speeches of opposition members have consistently favored higher and more widespread price supports throughout the postwar



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period than were actually granted by the price support agency of the day.

### Policy Conflict

THERE is a basic conflict of policy between Phase Three of our price support program and the existing policy of research and credit. On the one hand, government research workers are finding the technology which increases output and reduces costs, and government credit agencies are providing credit which helps farmers to adopt the new technologies. The research, in particular, tends to increase the most profitable size of farm unit; the credit helps farmers to adjust to the larger economic unit. On the other hand, the proposed change in the price support policy—deficiency payments to selected categories of "non-integrated" producers—will discriminate against those producers who create enterprises of a size which make it feasible to use the new technology.

### What's to Be Done?

There is no doubt in the author's mind that farm policy requires clear thinking and more facts if it is to serve both agriculture and the nation.

The government economists required to develop the demand and supply analyses, which are absolutely essential to a price support program, are few and busy on other matters.

There is no research in farm policy anywhere in Canada because of a lack of funds and independence. In fact, Professor Fowke's book "The National Policy and the Wheat Economy," the writing of which was supported by the Social Science Research Council, is one of the few studies of farm policy ever undertaken in Canada.

We need: (1) a new look at farm policy in all its phases—research, credit, price support and others, such as PFRA, not mentioned here;

(2) more basic economic research especially in the supply analysis and demand analysis fields;

(3) independent policy research; and,

(4) a price support agency less closely related to government. The agency should have somewhat the same relationship to the Department of Agriculture as there is between the Bank of Canada and the Department of Finance, and it should employ at least a few competent research economists.

Continued from page 15

## WATER MAKES A TOWN GROW

Since the waterworks went into action, the town's provincial tax assessment has gone up 40 per cent and business tax assessment up 55 per cent, while over-all taxes have been coming down and are among the lowest in the province, despite improved services.

THE first of the new industries to open up in town was the Pembina Poultry Packers eviscerating plant. This company had been thinking of locating elsewhere, but being dependent on a plentiful water supply, they decided that Boissevain suited them well. As an added inducement, an organization called Boissevain Enterprises entered the picture. This is a scheme which enables anybody to invest in the town's development. Through it, local people were able to erect the building for the eviscerating plant, and still own shares in it.

The result is an industry employing 50 to 80 people, and processing poultry from local farms at the rate of 2 million pounds of turkeys and chickens a year. The biggest percentage are turkeys, but chicken broilers are starting to come in this summer.

The plant has already given a lift to local agriculture, and it's been there only since last July. What is more important, it has a potential output far beyond the present rate.

Closely related to the arrival of the eviscerating plant was the opening last January of Turtle Mountain Broilers Ltd., located in a new 3-storey building on the edge of town. With a capacity for 21,000 turkey broilers, and an annual production of better than 60,000 birds, this would have been a difficult operation to establish without the certainty of the town's water supply. It is also con-



One of Boissevain's older industries is the manufacture of laminated structures. Here's the company's president, Art Dring (l.) with manager R. J. Gillespie.



*Frank Shelton who expanded his hatchery, because of the town's growth.*

suming 25,000 bushels of local wheat annually.

The latest of the new industries is the Boissevain Feed Mill, opened in the spring by Harold Ready and three other local men. The mill can process 30 to 40 tons of local grains for feed each day, enabling farmers to buy complete feeds or to bring their own grain in for processing and mixing. It eliminates the former practice of shipping grain as far as Winnipeg, so it is more economical and ensures fresher feeds, which are more palatable for livestock.

The new feed industry is likely not only to encourage livestock production in the area, but it will tie in with other enterprises that are already in being, or are projected.

A MAN credited with much of the poultry improvement around Boissevain is Frank Shelton, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. His hatchery has been there since 1953, but the tide of business now flowing into the town has been one of the reasons why he has moved into a new building.

Frank has been working on cross-breeds for meat and eggs, and was the first in Manitoba to introduce Rhode Island Red crossing with Light Sussex and Barred Rock, following the example of Archibald Hatcheries in Nova Scotia. Others have followed since. He also claims to be the first hatcheryman in Canada to place the hatchers in a separate room. This arrangement is better for sanitation and

disease control, and is also a money-saver, because hatchers need a higher temperature than the rest of the plant.

About 80 per cent of the birds handled now are crosses, the eggs being produced on district farms. Shelton hatches about 100,000 turkey poults and 170,000 chicks each year, and ships them east and west, with up to 30 per cent going to Saskatchewan.

Another of the older industries is Dring Laminated Structures. Ar Dring and his associates started to dicker with laminated rafters in 1943, and went into production in 1947. Now, these structures are a familiar sight in barns, community halls, rinks, garages, and even churches. The factory employs up to 85 local people at peak times.

ALL these industries, while undoubtedly to the advantage of the town, are working for the farmers too. This result is not surprising in a community with an impressive record of co-operation between town and country. Mayor Dow recalls the time, around 1946-47, when, like several other communities, they decided to have a hospital. They collected no less than \$72,000 in and out of town, and were able to build and equip their 22-bed hospital free of debt.

The rural community and townspeople also share offices for the town and municipal councils, they share the new library that was opened in June, they share schools and other amenities, and when they depart this life, they lie side - by - side in their jointly-owned cemetery.

These common objectives are not left to chance. It takes a livewire like Mayor Dow to transform ideas into paying propositions, and a farsighted farmer like Ernie McCausland to help to rally the countryside to the belief that what's good for the town is good for them too.

Right now they're raising capital for a co-operative seed cleaning plant, only the second of its kind in the province. A group of farmers has also been investigating community feedlots in the United States, and they are hoping to set one up on the edge of town, where the water supply can be tapped.

These are just two more good ideas for what looks like a rosy future. As Ed Dow explains it: "This is no boom,

but a normal growth that will continue. The tendency now is that the younger people can find reasons for staying here. Often it was the cream of our crop that left our town and our farms to seek a future elsewhere, but now we hope to keep them and build a better community. Another point is that we can attract new blood, because a lot of people nowadays won't even consider settling in a town unless there's a piped water supply.

He reckons that their development is good for the province too. Wherever there's a town as successful as we have been, he says, its good influence can affect a whole region.

ASKED why Boissevain has been able to go ahead so fast in the last few years, Ed Dow replies that a lot of the credit must go to strong local organizations. He points to their Agricultural Society, 4-H and Junior Farmers clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, which has an active agricultural committee. These are the foundations on which their plans have been laid.

This view is confirmed by ag. rep. Glenn Arnott, a man who finds himself in a key position on account of his interest in achieving stability for the farms of that area. The fact that 23 farmers are members of the Chamber of Commerce is an indication of rural approval of the town's developments. Farmers are prepared to contribute ideas of their own, like the seed cleaning plant and the community feedlot, and like everybody else, they are entitled to have a financial interest in the town's progress through Boissevain Enterprises.

Glenn is enthusiastic about the feedlot idea. A good deal of land in his district is suited to basic herds, and farmers could use the feedlot to finish cattle more cheaply than on their own farms. A lot of calves have been shipped out, some to the United States, but farmers are wondering why they shouldn't feed them right there using local grains and forage, and bring more money into their own neighborhood.

There's nothing novel in this idea, nor in any of the ideas adopted by this community. The difference between Boissevain and some other places is that they stopping dreaming of what might be, turned on the water and went to work. v

Continued from page 18

## THE KITINGATI FAMILY

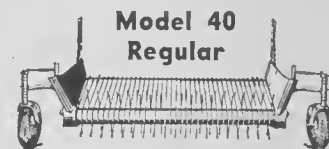
keen interest in this, and the smallest child knew the difference between a ripe and an over-ripe cherry. The over-ripe are separated, and their beans classed as Grade 2. Otherwise they flavor the better grades and devalue them.

With 540 trees to the acre, a Chagga coffee grower can expect three bags of coffee beans to the acre on the average. He can obtain higher yields if he tends the crop well, but will obtain lower ones if he is careless with pruning, mulehng, shading or spraying. Over a 20-year period, starting in 1946, the Arabica coffee trees of Kilimanjaro are being replaced



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with heavier-bearing plants, obtained free from the Kilimanjaro Co-operative's own nursery.

"Not exactly free," Jimmie explained, "because every grower pays a cess on his coffee. They take a few cents off each bag we send in. That's to support the experimental farm, the coffee school, and the cost of nursery plants."

A manual put out by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union urges good husbandry. "It is better to get four bags of coffee each year from one acre, than to get nine bags one year and then to have no crop and no money for the next two years. But this is what happens to the greedy man who does not care for his trees as if they were his own children."

On Kilimanjaro, the coffee is grown in the same land as the omnipresent banana trees. The Co-operative adds a warning that the banana trees are the more important. Because what is the use of having money from coffee if you have no food, and no one else has food to sell you? The WaChagga are a down-to-earth people.

THE banana trees have been a Chagga crop for centuries past, and they take good care of them. All the manure from the cattle is laid down around the roots, with all the succulent waste from the tree itself. The coffee trees in between the banana plants can share this.

"Make your coffee strong by manuring and mulching every year," the manual goes on, "so that you return to the soil the fertility which you remove when you harvest your crop. Covering the soil with a mulch keeps it cool and moist, which pleases the roots of the coffee trees, and reduces the danger of thrips."

Coffee has various diseases which must be combatted in various ways. Control of shade is important, for many pests thrive in blazing hot sun, others in the dank shade. Light open shade is the right answer. Some pests

can be controlled by proper pruning. Others must be sprayed. Stalk-borers are the worst pest. Kitingati demonstrated this by slashing open a stem, but the borers can be controlled by spraying with DDT.

At this household, the coffee cherries are put through a wooden pulper with water. The flesh of the cherries separates, and goes back on the land as mulch, or via the chickens. The beans slide down into clean water to ferment for a couple of days. Then the sugar can be washed off in fresh water, and the white beans dried on trays in the sunshine.

Inspectors of the Co-operative scurry around to make sure the coffee is not being dried on the ground, and that it is not mouldy from rain.

Then the family carries its bags of coffee balanced on their heads, to the local Co-operative. Inspectors check and weigh them, and they can be unsparing in comments on poor grades!

I overheard the buzz of conversation at the local Co-operative one day, as I walked along a mountain road. It sounded like a gigantic swarm of bees, with the occasional hearty laugh thrown in. This was payday, when the coffee growers of Kilimanjaro were receiving their dividends. Co-operation pays off handsomely, they re-learn with each such distribution.

At Moshi, where the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has spectacularly modern, beautiful buildings, the coffee is further tested and graded, hulled of its parchment covering, roasted and marketed. Canada takes 16 per cent of Tanganyika's coffee. That from Mount Kilimanjaro is excellent in flavor, and used as a blender with inferior grades. At \$1.14 a pound, coffee is too expensive for most Africans.

The K.N.C.U. buildings in Moshi are among the most modern we saw in all Africa, and a testimony to the progressive WaChagga. The buildings are located about 25 miles south and west of Kitingati's shamba. They house a reading-room, a public library open to all, board rooms, panelled offices, and a beautiful restaurant that looks up to the snowy cone of Kilimanjaro. It was here that Chief Thomas Marealle III entertained Princess Margaret at a formal dinner when she visited Moshi in 1956.

It's worthy of a princess.

("Chagga" is the adjective. "Wa-Chagga" means the Chagga people. —Ed.)

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# Blue Fire

*"Oh daddy," it's beautiful!" she exclaimed. "Please buy it for me."*



by CLINTON J. SCOTT

A BRIGHT August sun shone forth among a scattering of fleecy white clouds. A gentle breeze playfully caressed golden fields of wheat and rye, swaying the bursting heads of grain as if in their own ecstasy at nature's triumph.

The newly painted blue and white frame farm house seemed full of pride, at least that was the opinion of old Dan Fraser as he slowly filled his pipe with tobacco and tamped it down firmly. He settled down in the old wicker armchair in the screened porch and puffed deeply. He felt good inside. He always did after one of Martha's dinners.

He felt satisfied with himself too. He had built up a prosperous farm; there was the expectancy of a good harvest; and his 21-year-old daughter, Pearl, now engaged, would very shortly be wed. Her forthcoming marriage to Tom Benson promised even greater prosperity, for Tom was the only son of a well-to-do rancher and sole heir to his father's fortune.

Furthermore, Dan reasoned, it was always better to have money in the family . . . not that he needed it, but you never knew what the future might hold, especially in this modern age of satellites and space travel. Then again, what possible use was there for money if a war started and blew them all to bits? His musing was interrupted by his 9-year-old daughter Shirley, of the jet black hair, the innocent brown eyes, baby and pet of the Fraser household. She gave him a saucy smile and putting her head to one side, said "Hi Daddy, what are you going to buy me for my birthday?"

Love and admiration were reflected in his eyes as he sat his darling on his knee and ran calloused fingers through her hair.

She eyed him questioningly, kissed him daintily on his suntanned weather-beaten face and threw her arms around him. "Bet I know!" She laughed and, cupping her chin in her small fist, offered a string of gift suggestions, watching his face intently for a familiar expression of resignation. They both knew that he usually gave in . . .

Just then the screen door opened and her mother stood there, hands clasped firmly on her hips, to say rebukingly: "Now look here, young lady. If you don't finish your dinner, you won't be getting anything for your birthday!"

Pouting, Shirley slowly slid off her father's knee and with downcast eyes made her way into the kitchen.

Martha's gaze followed her to the door and then fastened on her husband. "Goodness sakes, Dan," she offered in an undertone, "the way you pamper that child." The eyes of both parents locked for a second and Dan, relighting his pipe, muttered something about children being only young once. Martha shrugged her shoulders, pushed back a strand of straggling hair and returned to the kitchen.

IT was then that Dan noticed the red convertible entering the gate. Purring smoothly, it glided right up to the porch. Now who in goodness name was this? Dan asked himself. A young man, the sole occupant of the car, slid from behind the wheel, holding a brief case in one hand as he closed the car door with the other.

He was a good-looking fellow, tall and dark; a thin, pencil-like mustache added a debonair quality

*Illustrated by EMIL LALIBERTE*

to his features; and a panama hat, slightly tilted, divulged a tuft of curly black hair. There wasn't a wrinkle in the well-tailored navy blue suit.

Dan emptied his pipe, and arose with deliberate ease to meet the stranger. Somehow he instinctively associated the visitor with other salesmen who had come soliciting, with only one purpose in mind—to sell their wares at any cost. And Dan knew exactly how to handle them. Past experience had taught him a financial lesson . . . in all their years of

married life he had never confided that secret experience to Martha . . . some day he would tell her . . .

The young man stepped forward and handed Dan a small card. A friendly smile that bared even white teeth attempted to establish the basis for the deal he had in mind.

"Good day, Sir," said the stranger suavely. "My name is Glen Foster. I represent the International Jewelry Corporation." He paused to remove his hat, for Martha had suddenly appeared with Shirley tagging right behind. "I'm just passing through," he continued, fingering his hair into place, "and it just happens that I'm overstocked—and that means bargains to a few lucky people."

Dan seemingly remained unimpressed; he swung at a bothersome fly, and missed it. He began refilling his pipe.

Undefeated, Foster tried another tactic; he directed his attention to Shirley. Fishing inside his pocket, he came up with a bright shiny quarter. "And what's your name?" he asked the child, as she timidly accepted the money, brown eyes darting back and forth to her mother and father as though she had committed a grave wrong in accepting it.

"My name is Shirley and I'm 10-years-old tomorrow and thank you very much for the 25 cents." She said all this in one breath and then turning, half hid around her mother. Martha responded affectionately by stroking her tousled hair.

The child's statement inspired the salesman to a new approach. "Well, well, so tomorrow is your birthday!" With that he zipped open his briefcase and brought out a dark velvet jewel box. Snapping the lid upwards, he confronted them with its glittering assortment of rings. He selected one and gently pushed it on Shirley's finger. Her eyes widened in delight at its blue fire, sparkling from the magic depths of the stone.

"Oh daddy, it's beautiful!" she exclaimed. "Please buy it for me." Glen Foster laughed softly; he

## HARVESTING THE CROP...

THERE'S LOTS OF EXPENSIVE HORSEPOWER IN TODAY'S TRACTORS, SAM; AND I HATE TO WASTE ANY OF IT. SO IT'S DOMINION ROYALS FOR ME... SUPER GRIPMASTERS IN THE BACK AND TRI-RIBS IN FRONT.



## HAULING IN SUPPLIES...

THAT MAKES SENSE FRED. WHAT TIRES HAVE YOU GOT ON YOUR TRUCK.

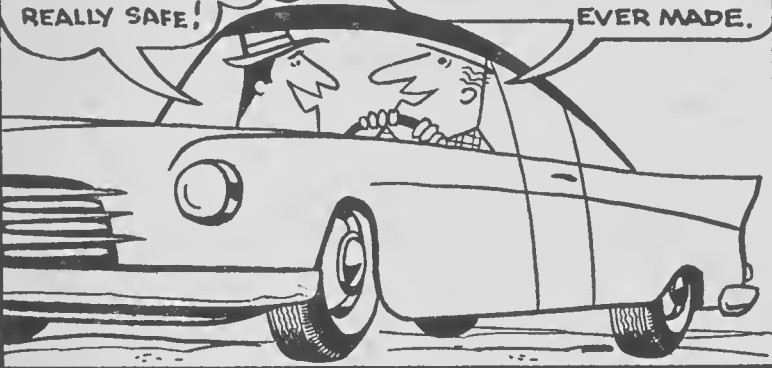
FLEETMASTERS. PERFECT FOR FARM-TO-MARKET HAULING—THIS IS A REAL TRACTION TIRE... ALL YEAR ROUND THEY JUST KEEP GOING. TAKE LOTS OF HARD WEAR, TOO, SAM.



## DRIVING IN TO SHOP...

AND WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND, FRED, FOR THE FAMILY CAR? SOMETHING REALLY SAFE!

SAFETY IS SAM. DOMINION'S ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT TIRE, YOU KNOW. MY DEALER SAYS IT'S ONE OF THE BEST TIRES EVER MADE.



## YOU CAN RELY ON DOMINION ROYALS!

For your car, Truck and Farm Tires, make sure you see your Dominion Royal Dealer first and enjoy the same confidence so many people enjoy—confidence in Dominion Royal Tires and your Dominion Royal Dealer . . . the man who gives good service.



# Dominion Rubber

## There's a Difference . . .

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

knew he had impressed the child if no one else.

But Dan just shook his head and bit the stem of his pipe that much harder. "No, can't afford it. Having a hard time to make ends meet without buying junk like this."

The word "junk" made Foster wince. What did an old farmer know about jewelry anyway?

"How do you know that you can't afford it? I haven't quoted a price yet." Foster took the ring and invited Dan to examine it. Dan adjusted his glasses and impatiently grabbed the ring from the salesman's hand. He rubbed it briskly across his shirt sleeve and then scrutinized it carefully.

"Now look here, Dan Fraser," Martha exhorted, "don't get ideas about buying that trinket. It will be too expensive." Dan ignored her and Martha withdrew to the kitchen, all the time keeping within hearing range of the conversation. A sly smile tugged at Dan's lip.

PEARL FRASER slowed her car to a smooth stop beside the red convertible and sat there momentarily, wondering about the identity of the visitor.

Whoever he was, Pearl thought, he certainly held her family's attention. Something about the stranger fascinated her. She found herself unconsciously smoothing her blonde hair and thinking about her appearance. She wondered if he liked blondes. And he was handsome, perhaps just a little more so than Tom Benson. She chided herself for making comparisons, for after all, wasn't she in love with Tom?

She alighted from the car, quickly approached the group on the veranda and for a brief moment studied the visitor. Glen Foster spoke first. "Hello," he said, pleasantly surprised at what he saw. Dan made brief introductions and then Pearl looked at the ring. "I think it's pretty, Dad."

Hopeful anticipation flickered inside Foster. Perhaps he had another ally.

"It would make a nice gift for Shirley's birthday," Pearl suggested.

"Oh goody! goody!" The child's eyes sparkled with joy.

Dan shrugged his shoulders and asked, "How much?"

Foster fingered his chin, pursed his lips and made some fast mental calculations. He wished the farmer would bid first. "This is a genuine diamond, Mr. Fraser . . ."

"I asked you how much. Don't you think that I can tell a good stone when I see one?" Dan spoke firmly. Hesitating only a second, Foster said "Fifty dollars cash and it's yours."

"It's a deal." Dan seemed genuinely pleased at the purchase. The transaction completed, Foster handed over the ring, richer by a \$50 bill.

The farmer looked fondly down at his daughter. "You get this tomorrow young lady, on your birthday. By rights you shouldn't know anything about it."

Just then Martha appeared carrying a tray on which tall glasses of lemonade quickly frosted in the hot sun. Foster welcomed the cool drink and commented that he hadn't tasted anything so refreshing in a long while. It was with some regret that Pearl watched him depart a few minutes later. She waved good-bye as his car disappeared from sight, to be quickly lost in the vast expanse of prairie.

Dan winked at Martha. "That's enough, Pearl. You have one boy friend now, isn't that enough?"

Pearl blushed lightly and went inside.

TWO days later, in the late afternoon, Martha stamped into the living room, her eyes blazing with anger. Standing in front of Dan she tossed a ring into his lap. "I just came from the Carsons' and Jim Carson says this ring is a cheap imitation of the real thing."

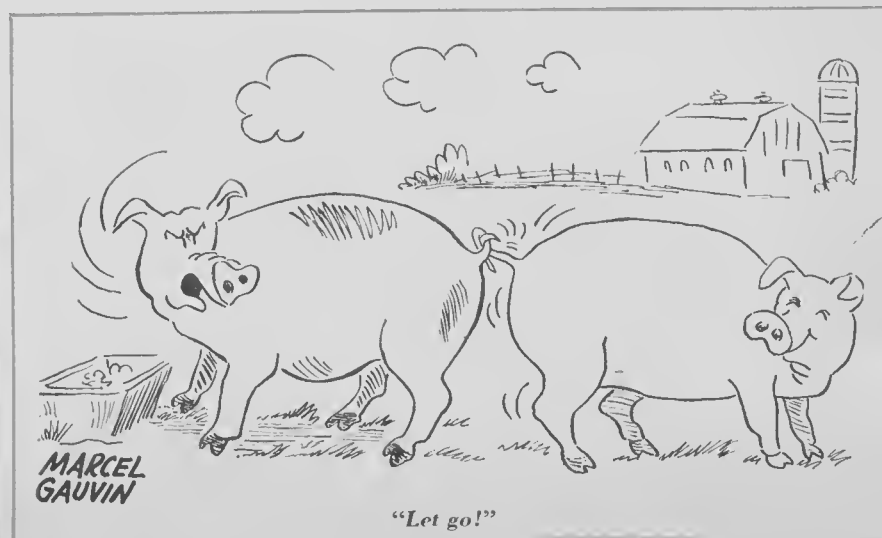
She stopped long enough to catch her breath. "Daniel Fraser, I never thought the day would come when you'd be gullible enough to be cheated like this," she said. The thought of such hard earned money going to someone like Glen Foster etched deep regret on her countenance. "I was against buying that ring right from the beginning but would you listen to me? Not on your life you wouldn't!"

She finally sat down. Dan rubbed his face in his hands and sighed deeply. Should he tell her now or wait and let her find out for herself? He'd kept his little secret for so many years . . .

It was Pearl who finally solved his problem. She came rushing in, blue eyes storming with rage. "The very nerve of that man!" She flung the newspaper at her father. "Just look at this!"

Dan looked. And he looked again. A deep feeling of satisfaction filled his being. Now his little secret could be told . . .

(Please turn to page 44)



"Let go!"



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biggest allowances**



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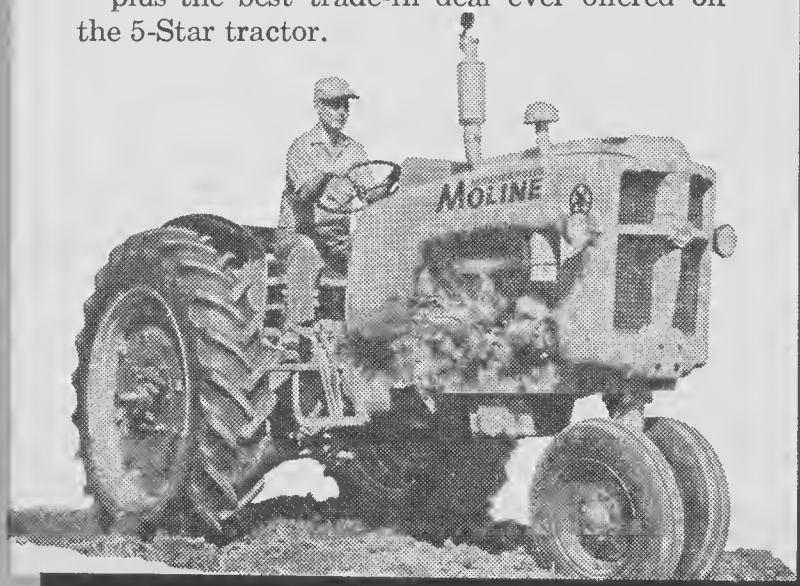
You'll look a long ways before you'll find the farm machinery deals your Minneapolis Moline Dealer is featuring right now! He's rounding up trade-ins as never before, and he's making record-smashing allowances with loads of extra Moline "tradin' bucks" to back him.

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to hold ALL your fresh and frozen foods



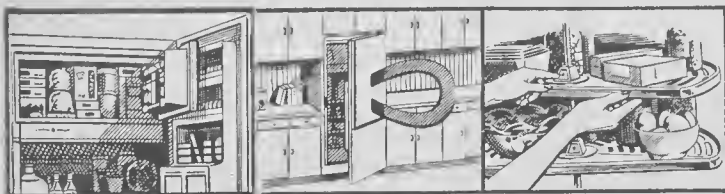
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**NEW 13 cu. ft.**



**GENERAL ELECTRIC**  
combination  
**REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER**

It's two G-E appliances in one space-saving design. Load the BIG automatic defrost refrigerator section with all your fresh foods . . . there are vegetable crispers, adjustable door shelves, butter and cheese compartments and a foot pedal door opener . . . put all frozen foods in the True-Zero Degree Freezer for safe long term storage. The General Electric Combination Refrigerator-Freezer uses the same floor space as an ordinary refrigerator—gives your kitchen a built-in look with G-E Straight-line styling.



**G-E True Zero Freezer**—holds up to 67 pounds... deep-freezes food for months. Freezer door has juice can dispenser and ice cream rock.

**Magnetic Door**—no noisy mechanical latch—closes smoothly, effortlessly and, the G-E refrigerator door is completely child safe.

**Exclusive Revolving Shelves**—they swing out front at the touch of your finger for effortless food selection—adjust up or down.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

On the front page, staring out at him was the picture of one Glen Foster, alias a number of other names used in the course of his business as jewelry salesman. Foster, the story said, had been apprehended trying to pass counterfeit money.

Martha grabbed the paper and read the story. "I knew that that man was up to no good all the time. And to think that he took you in with his game!"

Dan looked at her sadly. "Did he? Don't you trust my judgment at all?"

Martha looked puzzled. "What do you mean?"

"Well, to begin with, I knew that stone wasn't a real one right from the beginning. You see long before I started to farm I worked in a jewelry shop."

Martha stared at him, half stunned with surprise. "For . . . for \$50 you bought a make-believe diamond ring," she stammered. She looked at him as if all reason had left him.

Dan smiled wryly. "Well, not exactly. You see some years ago someone palmed a counterfeit \$50 bill on me. I didn't tell you before because it embarrasses me every time I think about it. So I've been waiting my chance to play a crook at his own game . . . and now I've done it."

Understanding suddenly dawned on Martha. "You mean that the money you gave Mr. Foster was counterfeit?"

Dan nodded.

"Then it was the \$50 bill you gave him that resulted in his capture by the police."

Dan nodded again.

Martha suddenly tensed. "Suppose Foster tells the police that he got the money from you. Then they'll be after you."

"No, I don't think so. In the first place, Foster was a wanted criminal. Secondly, he probably had a few more \$50 bills beside mine. And, besides, there's no proof."

Dan slowly filled his pipe. Smiling at Pearl he said "and you were nearly taken in by this crook, weren't you?" Pearl reddened. "Guess I was silly wasn't I, Dad?"

The phone rang and Pearl was there to answer it. "Why hello, Tom, why I'd love to. Tonight at eight . . ."

Martha returned to the kitchen, her face beaming and Dan got up and went out to the porch. Once again he reclined in the old wicker armchair and puffed on his pipe. He felt good inside . . . tomorrow harvesting would begin . . . Pearl's future was secure . . . Shirley had her gift . . . and Martha's faith in him was restored. V

*Continued from page 17*

## HENS CROWDED ON LITTER

each of two different levels above the pits. The light-boned bred-to-lay birds don't mind flying up to these perches for feeding. And they use the perches for night roosts as well.

The walls, which are of slag blocks, are set 11 ft. beyond each row of posts so the overall width of the building is 50 ft. Deep litter is used on the entire floor area except for the dropping pits.

This arrangement has given him spectacular labor efficiency. It takes him about half an hour each day to look after the feeding and watering, and to see that all is well with the birds. Two hired men then work from noon until milking time, gathering, washing, candling and cartoning eggs. Then, two boys take over after school and usually complete the egg work before supper time.

**D**ESPITE the interesting features that make this labor efficiency possible, it is the ventilating system in the building that catches the interest of poultrymen who have suffered from humidity problems and respiratory diseases with their flocks. It's the feature that enables Spring to crowd in the birds as tightly as if they were on wire, while still giving them the comfort of litter floors.

The building is virtually airtight, and it is completely insulated so he can take complete control of the movement of air.

The air intake consists of ventilators set in each gable end of the building, leading into the attic. Four fans, set along one wall draw air from the attic, through slots fitted with adjustable covers, down into the poultryhouse below. It cost money to achieve control over the air move-

ment, but Spring calls it the best money he has spent on his building.

**O**NCE he brought the flock into full production, and demonstrated to storekeepers that he could deliver a quality product in adequate quantity, he found the market was just about unlimited. Now, to retain that market, he stamps every carton with the date to assure customers that the eggs are fresh, and travels the 100-mile delivery route to stores in Midland, Barrie and Orillia twice a week.

He has found another happy consequence of his quality program too. Most stores are determined to provide quality eggs to their customers. Now that eggs are in heavy surplus, prices are slumping. But many of the surplus eggs that are flooding the market are imports, or are coming out of storage. Spring has found that fresh, high quality eggs are not so plentiful. They give him some bargaining power when it comes to price.

Owner Spring doesn't claim that all poultry problems are solved in his new building. He points out that air, entering through the dropping pit outlets last winter, caused a slight humidity problem which forced him to fork out some litter once during the winter. But farm engineers have now suggested a way to overcome this problem.

A more serious problem today is the one of price. Like flockowners across the country, Spring is aware that the price squeeze on egg producers is really being felt.

But if he can duplicate last winter's results in future years, he is confident that the combination of heavy egg production, and a high labor efficiency will help to make his investment in a new poultryhouse pay off. V

# Home and Family



[Miller Services photo]

## *Happiness*

by ELVA FLETCHER

**H**APPINESS, like children, must grow up. Children may look only to the comforting warmth of the family circle and the satisfaction of daily needs to bring the feeling of contentment that means happiness. Young people, on the other hand, will look for the gratification of a growing number of desires, desires which must be fulfilled if they are to achieve a similar feeling of satisfaction. Their happiness may spring from the sense of well-being that accompanies their first understanding of new principles and lessons, a new dress, a party, the joy gained from true companionship. It may perhaps come from a combination of one or more of these.

In growing up we sometimes measure happiness in terms of possessions or place in society. It's a natural temptation

to blame people or conditions for a lack of happiness, and to hold them responsible for what we have not. We don't always look to ourselves with the proper degree of perspective, outwardly and inwardly, to see if perhaps the lack lies within our own minds and hearts.

A wise man reminds us that it is not what we have but how we use what we have—not what we accept but what we individually choose—that mars or blesses the sum of human happiness. Charles Langbridge Morgan said it this way: "The art of living does not consist in preserving and clinging to a particular mood of happiness, but in allowing happiness to change its form without being disappointed by the change, for happiness, like a child, must be allowed to grow up."





Miller Services photo  
Cooking a meal over an open fire spells fun for all the family.

# The Fun Of Eating Out

*"Fire's burning, fire's burning,  
Draw nearer, draw nearer,  
In the gloaming, in the gloaming,  
Come sing and be merry."*

by GWEN LESLIE

## Rectangular Pit (See Diagram "A")

Ninety-one house bricks will make a barbecue pit large enough to broil chicken for 10 to 12 servings. First remove a rectangular piece of sod 3 ft. by 2 ft. and 3 in. deep. Level the earth. Lay the bricks as illustrated, using 13 to each layer, 7 layers high, to a depth of 1½ ft. Stagger each row of bricks to give a firm structure. Cover the top of the pit with a 4 ft. strip of ½ in. hardware cloth or other fine mesh wire.

## Circular Pit (See Diagram "B")

A circular pit uses less bricks than a rectangular one, but may lose some heat on windy days because of its open structure. Remove a circular piece of sod 2½ ft. in diameter. Lay 10 bricks flat around the inside perimeter of the circle. Build 7 layers of bricks to give desired height, staggering each layer with the previous one. Cover top with a 3 ft. strip of hardware cloth or other fine mesh wire.

## Stone Pit

A stone pit works well and may be built outdoors anywhere stones are available. The desirable height for any pit is 1½ ft. Cover with ½ in. hardware cloth or mesh wire as advised for other pits.

## Pit in the Ground

Where conditions permit, a pit dug in the ground works well. It is particularly suitable for picnics. Dig to a depth of 1½ ft. Make it the length and width of your needs. A pit 2½ ft. wide by 5 ft. long is adequate to serve 25 people. Use fox wire or hardware cloth a little wider than your pit so that it may be anchored.

If the pit is long, use narrow metal rods every 5 or 6 ft. to support the wire grid.

## Large Groups

For large groups of people, pits made from cinder or cement blocks are satisfactory. Build the pit 3½ blocks wide, 3 blocks high and as long as necessary.

## Fire's Burning?

THE fire itself is all-important to the success of the cook-out. Wood is the most commonly available fuel, easy to find and easy to light. Remember that you need plenty of wood to burn to a bed of hot coals suitable for cooking. A good dry hardwood is the best type since softwoods won't likely give a good bed of coals and often burn with quite a bit of smoke. Start with some easily lighted material such as dry paper and follow this with some small dry twigs. Once the base is burning well, larger pieces may be added. Large pieces burn slower and will take longer to produce coals.

Charcoal is a popular choice for outdoor cookery, imparting its smoky essence to the food flavor. Light the charcoal fire carefully. Place fine dry kindling over a layer of crushed newspaper or sprinkle the charcoal with charcoal lighter fluid. Fuel oil, kerosene and gasoline are dangerous to use and produce a smoke which leaves an oily aftertaste on the food. Charcoal will produce coals after 15 to 20 minutes. Do not let the absence of flame and the innocent-looking gray ash fool you; the charcoal ash hides a very hot fire. If the charcoal burns down and you must add more, heat it first at the edge of the fire. One firing of charcoal should provide fire for a couple of hours' cooking.

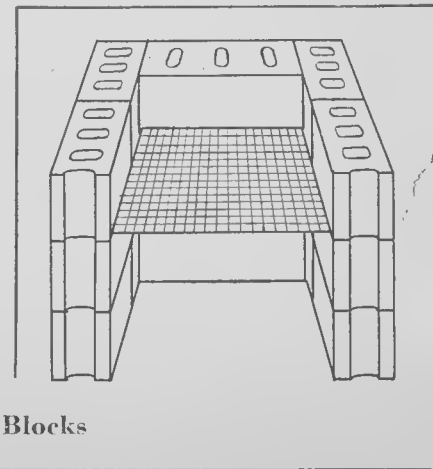
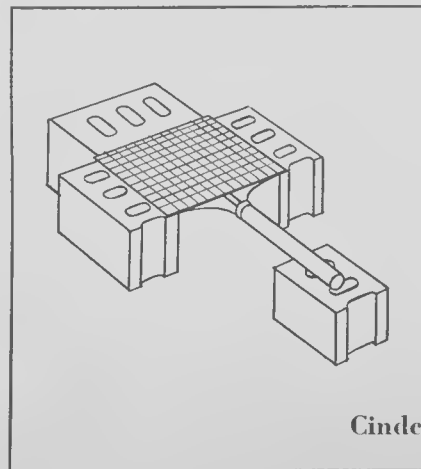
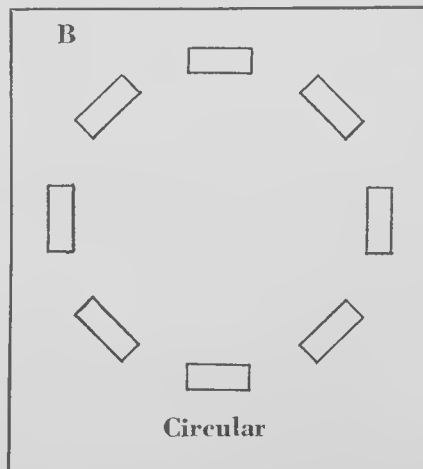
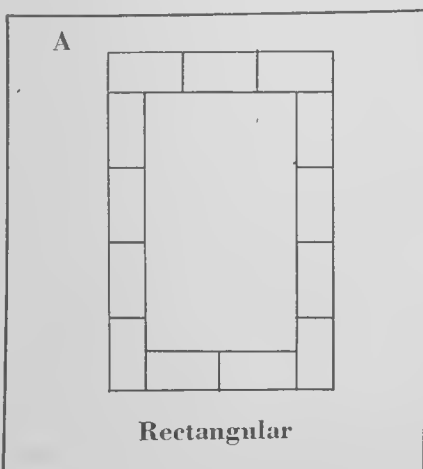
(Please turn to next page)

THESE were the opening lines of a round we sang each evening as the campfire was lighted and the first hungry flames licked the edges of the teepee silhouette of wood. Its charm didn't pale for any of the young campers in the course of 2 weeks of evening campfires, or in the years which followed one upon the other. The shore breakfast was a highlight, and the campfire was the focal point of interest. It took the chill from the lakeside morning air, cooked the eggs cracked into hollowed-out orange skins placed in the coals, and toasted the bread held on pronged sticks.

The wondrous mystical charm of the campfire has recaptured the families of our continent in recent years. It's a fashion in family living I hope we'll retain because it's an experience worthy of family sharing. "Eating Out" has come to mean eating outdoors and the campfire has assumed its rightful function as the means of preparing hot food to add to or replace the cold picnic lunch. Young appetites sharpened by fresh air and bright sunshine warrant a hot food, and older appetites dulled by the heat of the day respond to the tantalizing aroma of foods cooked over an open fire.

Meats for out-door cooking are generally cooked by dry heat so that tender cuts normally used for roasting or broiling are best. Choose chickens and turkeys of broiling size. Split chicken in half, then remove back and breast bones. Turkeys weighing 5 to 7 lb. may be split and cut in quarters, cutting into the wing joint so that it can be flattened and exposed to the heat. Have steaks and chops at least 1 in. thick, preferably 2 or 3 in. since thin ones will dry out too much in cooking. Whatever meat you cook, turning will be necessary to prevent burning. Do not turn more often than necessary, however, since turning causes a loss of juices from the meat. Tongs used for turning will cause less loss of juices than a fork. Do not salt meat until the last minute as salt tends to draw the juices from the meat.

THE campfire may be an assortment of sticks piled on a barren rocky ledge, or an impressive lacquered grill on wheels with motor-driven rotisserie, or any one of several stages in between. Here are some suggestions for barbecue pits to build at home or away from it, courtesy of the Poultry Products Institute.



# Nancy Adams —

## She Serves Home and Country

by ELVA FLETCHER



[Guide photos]

YOU won't likely find Nancy Adams, of Ethelton, Sask., feeding wobbly lambs with a baby bottle in her kitchen nowadays. But you will find her still giving her time and her particular talents freely to those activities which she feels can make life more satisfying for rural people.

Nancy Adams arrived in the Ethelton district with her husband in 1935 to build their home. She describes their very first one as "an old log shack" and explains that its kitchen had been an old chicken house that was pulled against the log building. It was almost open to the outdoors with its myriad cracks.

Smiling, she tells of the problems she faced in making the shack a home; of learning how to cook the huge quantities of food for the threshing gangs of those days; of nursing sick animals back to health; and how she became shepherd to the flock of sheep that was part of the farm operation then. This way husband Wilburn was free for duties elsewhere on the farm. She does not have the same kind of problems now; but in today's more mechanized operation, she's on call to drive to town at a moment's notice for supplies or repairs, to handle orders for registered seed, and do her share to keep home and farm running smoothly.

Life in this northerly part of Saskatchewan in the early years did not offer much in the way of amenities. To fill this need she introduced the idea of a homemakers' club, the Saskatchewan counterpart of the women's institutes in other provinces. Nancy saw in it an opportunity for women in the community to learn how better to serve home and country. Her husband gave her every encouragement.

From the time she helped to organize the Ethelton Homemakers' Club, Nancy Adams has moved steadily forward. Her outstanding qualities of leadership, quiet charm, and ability to get things done, carried her into the presidency of the local club and to the district presidency. In retrospect it seems a natural thing that she should become provincial president and then move on to head the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, the national association. When it held its first convention after 60 years of service to rural women, Nancy became the first president to wear the diamond set pin symbol of office.

To her goes much credit for the present F.W.I.C. national office. She saw the need for such an office to facilitate the organization's expanding work and it was a direct result of her efforts that the executive agreed to set up a national foundation fund out of which the office was established 2 years ago. She has traveled thousands of miles to further the institute cause; but her family accepted that cause as their own even when it invaded their home. And when her presidential duties suggested turning her daughters' playroom into an office, they were quick to give their permission.

During this time she used her talents for other local, provincial and national groups—the larger school unit at Kinistino, the provincial advisory library council, and the National Council for Adult Education.

Soon she was recognized on the international scene. In 1957, she was elected area vice-president of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, the one world-wide organization of rural women.

IN all these years of helping other women to better work for home and country, her own home has remained closest to her heart. And it's with a feeling of gratitude and appreciation she tells how they acquired their present farm home in 1944. Its doorway opens into a home filled with

the love, companionship and happy living of a closely knit family group.

Her kitchen is her special pride, because it represents an application of efficient home management practices and because she designed it herself. When her homemakers' club conducted a kitchen planning contest in 1949, she took pencil in hand and worked out a detailed sketch that won top honors. Each year since one particular phase of the redesigning has been completed.

It's a traditional white kitchen with space-saving cupboards and adequate counter space on two walls. A small rectangular work table on wheels provides additional work space and eliminates unnecessary steps by serving as a bridge between the counter areas. Bakery bread is not for her or her family; her kitchen and her family know the fragrance and enjoyment of eating freshly baked bread every week she's home.

She was the only woman appointed to the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life established by the province of Saskatchewan in 1952. Its reports on the rural home and family, education and plans for improving rural life are the measure of Nancy Adams' interest in farm people and their problems, an interest that covers rural community betterment; adult education; increased extension services for rural women; better educational opportunities for children especially those in rural areas; and libraries, particularly regional ones.

Recognition of her services to Saskatchewan's rural people came in May 1958 when her alma mater, the University of Saskatchewan, conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon her. It was typical of her to accept the honor not for herself but for rural women. "I feel the honor was received by the rural women in Canada and I was proud to receive it on their behalf. It is just another of the privileges that have come my way with the opportunities to serve 'for home and country'."

SOME of her philosophy of life and living can be found in the Convocation address she delivered when she received her honorary degree, the first woman ever to be so honored.

"Satisfactions in life cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents alone,

or no one would spend his time in the research laboratory, or writing a book, or painting a picture . . . As the problems become more acute, and more time is available, voluntary organizations take a more prominent role in our personal timetable. These groups take a more important role in democratic society. It is within these groups that people do things for themselves. They are the great molders of public opinion. Here ideas crystallize, projects are shaped and leadership developed. It is through these voluntary groups that we make use of the great human resources—still the most important of our time . . . There is so much to do in the world today. There is room for everyone in a world that faces the challenge of our time . . . do it for yourself as a people who are free, or let someone, shall I say the state, do it for you, where you do as you are told and even thoughts are censored."

As today's farms grow larger, she sees an even greater need to cherish the neighborliness characteristic of country people. She will never forget the neighbors who battled a winter's cold and snow to keep their road to town open when her mother was dying.

With all her varied activities, Nancy Adams is first of all a homemaker and helpmate on this 2,200-acre farm, with its 1,400 cultivated acres, its Hereford cattle and fields of registered seed grain. And she's a shining example to her two lovely daughters, Winona, 13, and Una-Jean, 16.

Rural Canada may take pride in the accomplishments of Dr. Nancy Adams—countrywoman. V

## Eating Out

(Continued from previous page)

If some charcoal is left when the cooking is done, douse it in water and save it to be re-used. Once-lighted charcoal is difficult to light again, so must be mixed half and half with fresh charcoal the second time. The heat of a charcoal fire may be controlled. A sprinkling of water will cool the fire (a clothes sprinkler is handy for this), the distance of the food from the coals may be adjusted, or coals may be added or removed from the fire. If you need extra heat quickly, knock the ash from the burning charcoal.

### For Safety's Sake

- Extinguish the fire completely when you are ready to leave. Small sparks left burning can start forest or brush fires.

- Before leaving, be sure that the area beneath the grill or fire is well soaked with water to cool it. Serious burns can result from stepping on hot ground.

- Do not use lighting fluids on a fire already burning. Flare-ups can cause serious injury. Use only approved charcoal lighter fluids.

- Make sure all charcoal is completely dead before you handle it. Even a small amount of gray ash on a piece of charcoal shows that it is still burning and very, very hot.

- Make certain that any grill surface you use is securely and firmly mounted against tipping.

- Remember to puncture the top of cans heated in the fire, to insure against bursting. V



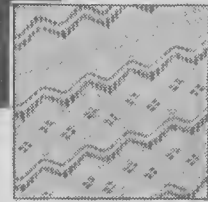
It's no coincidence that the doorway to Nancy Adams' office opens from her kitchen. She keeps her home and community interests equally close at hand.

## HANDICRAFTS

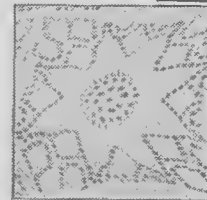
## Beauty for Your Bed



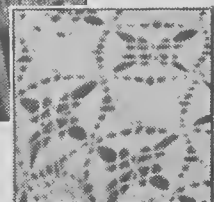
Knitting is one of our most popular handicrafts. Leaflet No. K-6058 provides knitting instructions for a bedspread made of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " squares sewn together. Single-bed size is 71" x 104"; double-bed size is 87" x 107". Sizes include edging. This pattern may also be used for a tablecloth for which edging should be extended all the way round. No. 8 knitting needles, double pointed, are required. Leaflet price is 10 cents.



Leaflet No. K-6057 is a versatile knitted design suitable for bedspread or tablecloth. Knitted strips 7" wide after blocking are sewn together, using 9 strips for a single size spread 72" x 108" with 5" fringe; 12 strips for a double size spread 93" x 108" with 6" fringe. Instructions call for No. 11 knitting needles. In knitting a tablecloth from this pattern the fringe is extended to four sizes. Price is 10 cents.



This Californian Modern Bedspread is crocheted with a No. 7 crochet hook. The single-bed size measures 76" x 108", and requires 18 rows of 27 motifs. Double-bed size measures 96" x 108" and requires 23 rows of 27 motifs. Each motif is 4" square. Instructions for the fringe are included on Leaflet C-S-435. Price 10 cents.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.



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# From Garden to Table



[Eva Luoma photo]

by GWEN LESLIE

**Make your salads an adventure in eating by using garden fresh vegetables with a variety of dressings**



**A**N abundance of fresh garden produce focuses attention on Salad Week to be celebrated the last week of this month. Advanced techniques in market gardening, refrigeration and transportation make available a selection of fresh produce all year round in the larger centers, but none ever tastes quite so good as the first arrivals from the local gardens.

Canada has become a salad-eating nation, despite the early resistance by the male of the species to "rabbit food." The popularity of salads among Canadians is well deserved. Salads provide all the elements sought in meal-planning: a pleasing contrast in color, texture, and shape, and a blending of flavors. Part of the popularity gain has resulted from the care given by homemakers to the preparation of the salad bowls proudly borne to dinner and supper tables as appetizer, main course, side dish or dessert. We've learned to chill salad bowl or plates and the salad ingredients if our triumph is to be complete. We've learned to adventure in combining different salad greens such as spinach, and Chinese cabbage or the red variety, Swiss chard, and endive, as well as leaf and head lettuce and green cabbage.

We've learned that the dressing can change the whole personality of the salad mixture. And that it's as serious for the salad to be overdressed as for us to be since an excess is unflattering to both.

Here are some suggestions for varying your salad menu.

## Tuna Salad Bowl

Add rolls, dessert and coffee for a light meal.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ½ head lettuce               | 2 T. chopped dill          |
| 4 radishes, sliced           | 1 pickle                   |
| 2 small green onions, sliced | 2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced |
| 7-oz. can tuna, flaked       | ½ c. mayonnaise            |
| ½ c. diced celery            | 2 T. chili sauce           |
|                              | 1 tsp. horseradish         |

Line salad bowl with lettuce. Arrange radishes, onions, tuna, pickle, celery and egg slices on lettuce. Combine remaining ingredients, pour over salad and toss lightly. Makes about 4 servings.

## Chicken Cranberry Molded Salad

For those warm weather special occasions.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 pkg. unflavored gelatin | 2 tsp. horseradish        |
| ¼ c. cold water           | 1 c. diced cooked chicken |
| ½ c. mayonnaise           | ¾ c. evaporated milk      |
| ½ tsp. salt               |                           |

Soften gelatin in cold water for 2 minutes, using a custard cup. Then place cup in pan of boiling water, stirring until gelatin dissolves. Combine mayonnaise, salt, horseradish, and chicken. Stir in dissolved gelatin, mixing well. Chill evaporated milk until ice crystals form, then whip until slightly stiff; fold gently into chicken mixture. Pour into a lightly oiled 4-cup mold. Chill until firm before adding the cranberry layer.

### CRANBERRY LAYER:

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 pkg. unflavored gelatin       | 1 T. grated orange rind   |
| ¼ c. cold water                 | 12 to 14 blanched almonds |
| 1 lb. can whole cranberry sauce |                           |

Soften and dissolve gelatin as for chicken layer. Crush cranberry sauce with fork, place in large measuring cup and add water to the 1¼ cup mark. Mix in grated orange rind. Pour in dissolved gelatin and stir well. Pour over molded chicken layer. Arrange blanched almonds along edge of mold in cranberry layer. Chill until firm. Makes about 8 servings.

## Italian Salad

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 qt. salad greens     | 1½ T. vinegar                  |
| Green and black olives | ½ tsp. salt                    |
| Tomatoes, sliced       | Few grains pepper              |
| Onion rings            | Few drops Worcestershire sauce |
|                        | 3 T. salad oil                 |

Prepare greens and vegetables, chill in refrigerator. Combine vinegar and seasonings in salad bowl, mixing well. Blend in salad oil. Tear crisp greens in bite-sized pieces and place in salad bowl. Toss lightly to coat greens. Serve in individual salad bowls. Arrange olives, tomato slices on greens. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

## Cheese Marinated Onions

A special side salad for onion fanciers.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 4 onions                                 | 2 T. lemon juice |
| 3-oz. Roquefort or bleu cheese, crumbled | 1 tsp. salt      |
| ½ c. salad oil                           | Dash of pepper   |
|  | Dash of paprika  |
|  | ½ tsp. sugar     |

Slice onions and separate into rings. Combine remaining ingredients; pour over onion rings. Chill thoroughly. Serve on crisp greens. Makes 6 servings.

## Garlic Dressing

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ½ tsp. sugar       | Few grains cayenne |
| 1½ tsp. salt       | 1½ c. salad oil    |
| ½ tsp. dry mustard | ¾ c. vinegar       |
| 1 tsp. paprika     | 4 cloves garlic    |

Measure all ingredients into bottle or jar, cover tightly and shake well. Chill

several hours. Shake well before serving. Makes about 2 cups dressing.

## Glisten Dressing

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ½ c. vinegar | ½ tsp. dry mustard |
| 2 T. sugar   | ¼ c. salad oil     |
| 1 tsp. salt  | 1 tsp. onion juice |

Combine vinegar, sugar, salt and dry mustard. Heat to boiling and cook 1 minute. Cool. Stir in oil and onion juice. Chill before using on a tossed green salad.

## Dieter's Dressing

A colorful low-calorie dressing.

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ½ c. tomato juice           | 1 T. onion, finely chopped |
| 2 T. lemon juice or vinegar | Salt and Pepper            |

Chopped parsley, green pepper, horse-radish, and dry mustard may be added if desired. Combine ingredients in a jar with a tight fitting top. Mix by shaking and store in the refrigerator. Shake well before using.

## Fruit Salad Dressing

A fluffy pineapple flavored dressing for fruit salads.

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ¼ c. sugar                       | 1 egg                        |
| ½ tsp. salt                      | 2 T. lemon juice             |
| 1½ T. flour                      | 1 tsp. grated lemon peel     |
| ¾ c. syrup from canned pineapple | ½ c. whipping cream, whipped |

Combine sugar, salt and flour. Stir in egg and pineapple syrup. Cook, stirring constantly until thick. Remove from heat and cool slightly. Blend in lemon juice and peel. Chill. Fold in whipped cream and serve with fruit salads. V

## New Salad Booklet

Salads is the title of a new 20-page booklet prepared by the home economists working in the Consumer Section kitchen at Ottawa. The 60 recipes include suggestions for cheese salads, egg salads, fruit salads, meat and poultry salads, vegetable salads, dressings and garnishes. This wide selection of tossed, mixed, jellied and frozen salads will prove a boon to all homemakers in the planning and preparation of interesting salads to enrich menus all year round, and particularly in the warm summer months.

For your free copy of Salads, write: Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario. A letter to this address needs no stamp.

## Using Frozen Foods

**T**HE handling of frozen foods before use is an area of uncertainty for many homemakers. Meat, fish and poultry may all be cooked frozen or thawed. Cooking time after thawing is the same as for the fresh product. Thawing is best done in the refrigerator but is faster at room temperature. If done at room temperature, leave the wrapping tightly secured. To cook frozen boneless roasts, allow 15 minutes extra cooking time per pound; roasts with bone in need only 10 minutes more cooking per pound. A frozen steak ½" thick needs 3 minutes more per side than fresh steak. For steak 1" thick, allow 4 minutes extra per side. Increase the total cooking time for frozen poultry by ½ again the time needed to cook the same weight of fresh poultry. Frozen fish requires 20 minutes per inch thickness as compared to 10 minutes for fresh fish.

Remember when cooking frozen vegetables that blanching reduces the cooking time to ½ to ¾ of that needed for the fresh product. Do not over-

cook. The secret to cooking frozen vegetables is to cook only until tender, in the smallest amount of boiling water possible (¼ cup water per lb. or less in a heavy pan). Do not thaw first, except for corn on the cob.

## Table of Cooking Times

Asparagus	3-5 min.
Green Beans	5-7 "
(French cut)	3-4 "
Lima Beans	7-15 "
Broccoli	3-6 "
Brussels Sprouts	4-6 "
Carrots	6-8 "
Cauliflower	1-3 "
Kernel Corn	4-5 "
Greens	3-4 "
Peas	4-6 "

Thawing times for baked goods will vary with size, depth, and whether the product is iced. Leave freezer wrappings in place and set the package on a rack on the table or counter-top. The following times may be taken as a guide. Single 8" cake layers, unfrosted—1 to 1¼ hours; Two-layer cake, frosted—3½ to 4 hours; Angel, sponge or chiffon cake—3½ to 4 hours; Cupcakes—15 to 25 minutes.—G.L. V

# Lady of the House



*. . . is fashion conscious*

No. 8881—Large collars and the shirt-waist are two fashion-favored styles this season. Here the skirt is softly full. Make this in cotton for morning hours, a sheer for afternoon. Half sizes: 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. Price 50 cents.



*. . . is out on the town*

No. 8947—Go anywhere in a mixed or matched dress and jacket costume. Soft scarf neckline and gently bloused bodice is flattering; back panel pleats provide walking ease. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44. Price 50 cents.

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*. . . is cool and casual*

No. 9008—Button front and roomy patch pockets are features of this comfortably cool dress. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 44. Price 50 cents.



*. . . is at work*

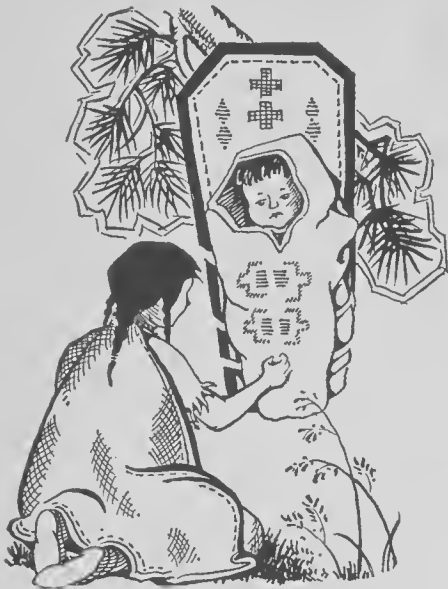
No. 8512—A polo shirt neckline is shown on this slightly bloused bodice. Half sizes: 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Price 50 cents.

# The Country Boy and Girl

## Nisku

by CLAIRE SHULER McKINNON

(First of a series)



"Mooswa hides down in the valley,  
Mooswa swims the river deep—  
But the hunter follows Mooswa,  
And he knows where Mooswa sleeps."

**N**AKAMUN crooned a lullaby as she rocked her baby brother. It was a song about the great Moose which her father, Muhigan, the Wolf, would shoot with his bow and arrow and bring home to the tipi.

Nakamun looked like a tiny squaw, with her blanket wrapped around her shoulders, and her long, dark hair hung in a braid down her back. She wore a bright feather in a doeskin band around her forehead.

"Nisku, brother, someday hunter,  
Mighty chief, and warrior too—  
Soon will hunt the swamps for  
Mooswa,  
Kill with arrow straight and true."

Nisku was a little Indian boy, of the Cree tribe, who lived a long, long time ago. His name is the Indian word for "Goose" and his mother had named him that because the first thing she heard after he was born was the call of the wild goose flying far to the north country in the spring. If Nisku's mother had heard a wolf howling she would have named him for the wolf instead, or if she had seen a dog, then Nisku would have been named after the dog, for that is how Indian mothers named their children.

When Nisku grew older, of course, he would have another name, a warrior name, but he would have to wait until he should find his "Medicine" and go on the warpath.

Nisku's sister, Nakamun, whose Indian name meant "Song of Praise," was really like all other little girls everywhere. She had to help her mother, and one way she helped was to rock her little brother to sleep.

They lived in a tipi, or wigwam, which we might call a tent. It was made of the skins of animals, buffalo, moose, or deer, which were stretched and dried, and then stretched over a framework of poles to make a tent.

It had pictures painted on it, pictures that told a story, and someday Nisku would learn the story of the pictures on his father's tent and many

others. Now they were only pictures, and he liked to watch them as he listened to Nakamun's lullaby.

"Nisku swim the singing river,  
Nisku fight the Blackfoot brave—  
Nisku, brother, strong and handsome,  
Someday be a mighty brave."

Nakamun watched closely, and soon the baby's great dark eyes closed, and he slept.

"There now, little papoose," she said. "Nisku sleep well. Nakamun go now and gather wood for the cooking fire. When our father comes home we shall have much meat in the tipi—and Nakamun will make moccasins for little brother."

Nakamun gave the cradle board another gentle push and it rocked softly back and forth beneath the boughs of the great spruce where it hung, and Nisku slept. ✓

## The Robin

*I love to hear the robin sing  
When he comes back in early spring;  
Up with the dawn each busy day,  
I miss him when he goes away.*

*As days go by, he builds a nest;  
I'm sure he does his very best  
To made it safe from all alarm,  
To keep his babies from all harm.*

*The eggs will hatch as days go by,  
Soon the babies learn to fly  
Away from home, then, almost grown,  
They face the future on their own.*

—JUDITH WALTER, age 12,  
Box 476, Lethbridge, Alta.

## Bird Quiz

Do you know your birds? Test your knowledge on this quiz. You'll find the correct answers if you turn the page upside down.

1. Famous English nurse.
2. Something no animal lover would do.
3. Merry prank.
4. To brag or boast.
5. First name of a man who lived in Sherwood Forest.
6. To peddle.
7. Found in some clocks.
8. Family pet.

—MARION ULLMARK.

## What Am I?

1. *I eat fine grain, then strut about  
And that's about all I do,  
Except to wake you up each morn  
With my Coek-a-doodle-do!*
2. *You give me such delicious grain,  
And such good care each day,  
That I'm sure I'll be real firm and plump  
By next Thanksgiving Day!*

You'll find the answers elsewhere on this page.

- Answers to Bird Quiz**
1. Nightingale
  2. Killdeer (Florence)
  3. Lark
  4. Crow
  5. Robin
  6. Hawk
  7. Cuckoo
  8. Catbird
- Answers to What Am I?**
1. Rooster
  2. Turkey

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# Young People

*On the farm and at home*

## A Home for Busy Beavers



*This is the interior of Lakeside Busy Beavers' clubhouse in Kings Co., N.B. Kathleen Goodman is completing one of her projects as Dorothy Peacock scans the latest fashions for young people and Cecilie Hamilton sews a fine seam.*

IT'S one thing to express an idea; it's quite another to see an idea materialize. But this did happen to the members of the Lakeside Busy Beavers 4-H Sewing Club of Kings County, N.B. The occasion was the formal opening of their own clubhouse.

The story of their clubhouse began at an ordinary business meeting back in the summer of 1957. With regular business completed, one club member made the observation that what the group really needed was its own quarters. And with that remark the business meeting was underway again.

Having decided this was the answer to their meeting place problems, the next question was to find a satisfactory location, large enough to take them all in and provide them with space in which to work.

Parents here as elsewhere work with 4-H members to help them with their projects and it was only a matter of time until Mr. and Mrs. Goodman offered the club an old frame building on their farm.

The building had at one time been used as a hen house; and while it was quite old and had been out of service for several years, it was structurally sound. But the girls were not daunted by its condition; they accepted the offer gladly and went to work to make it habitable.

First of all, it was much in need of an old-fashioned scrubbing. Quantities

of hot water and soap plus the willing hands and eager hearts of club members were put to work. The girls scrubbed the walls and floor and washed windows. Then paint on the walls, curtains at the windows and linoleum on the floor gave their club home its present-day new look.

The club members each made a contribution toward furnishing the clubhouse; but they do confess they financed the purchases of some material from club funds.

As the result of their hard work they now have a club home in which they hold both regular meetings and sewing sessions throughout the year.

The Goodman family not only donated the building but once the Lakeside Busy Beavers took it over, they had it wired for electricity to make it even more serviceable. During the winter months a small stove, another gift from the Goodmans, keeps the room comfortable even on the coldest days.

A long counter table provides an ideal place for laying and cutting out patterns. And an electric sewing machine is a real luxury the girls thoroughly enjoy, perhaps because it is their very own.

This is a project representative of the 4-H pledge for, in making the original idea come alive, the Lakeside Busy Beavers put their hands, heads, hearts and health into use.

*Pictured working in their clubhouse are (l. to r.) 4-H members Shirley Hodgins, Irene Goodman and Louise Urquhart.*



## What's Happening



[Board of Grain Commissioners photo]

This mobile exhibit is touring fairs in the Prairie Provinces during July and August. It is presented by the Board of Grain Commissioners and shows principal wheat grades, types of kernel damage, the rights and privileges of farmers under the Canada Grain Act, and some of the Board's activities.

(Continued from page 8)

dian hard spring wheat should maintain its competitive advantage. In his view, exporting countries must be prepared to meet stiffer competition in established wheat markets.

Dr. Hudson pointed to the need to study market requirements, particularly in those countries that have not yet reached maximum per capita consumption of bread grains, long-term market development projects in such countries, and research in wheat utilization. ✓

### NEW VETERINARY BUILDING OPENED

Farmers can expect more answers to their animal health problems from the Ontario Veterinary College. The new Medical-Surgical building, which is being officially opened this month during the annual meeting of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association at Guelph, provides O.V.C. research workers with one of the largest and best equipped buildings on the continent.

One of the most interesting research projects underway at present has to do with sex determination of calves. If the work is successful, it would enable artificial insemination units to provide semen that would produce either male or female calves as requested.

Equipment has been installed in the new building which enables veterinarians to X-ray large animals for the first time. The animal hospital is complemented with barn accommodation for 70 large animals. Three surgical clinics provide modern facilities for any kind of operation. The division of animal reproduction, which includes the largest distribution center in Canada for frozen semen, is equipped with a new storage refrigerator with a capacity for 125,000 vials. ✓

tion at Guelph, provides O.V.C. research workers with one of the largest and best equipped buildings on the continent.



[O.V.C. photo]

X-ray facilities for the new Medical-Surgical Building at O.V.C., Guelph, include up-to-date diagnostic and therapeutic equipment. Room with lead-lined walls will contain a 200-kilovolt X-ray machine for the large animals.

## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 9)

all farmers 21 to 35 years of age; loans to a father-son operation where the father is over 60 and the son under 21; and loans "for a person, or family son, wishing to start farming with little or no collateral or chattels."

The MFU reaffirmed its support of an all-risk comprehensive crop insurance program for all Manitoba farmers

on the understanding that the Federal Government pay more than administrative costs.

Other requests were for an educational program to reduce the number of horned cattle sent to stockyards; a firm policy on government grants; continuance of grants to A.I. associations and to livestock associations engaged in auction selling; money for research projects, for farm organiza-

tions engaged in studies of cattle, and for the University.

It asked for provincial legislation requiring seed salesmen to operate under a license (farmers to be permitted to sell to one another) and seed offered for sale to be approved by the department of agriculture. The MFU also suggested this legislation could make it illegal for anyone to sell grain unless he is bonded under the Canada Grain Act or has a provincial license accompanied by a proper bond for performance of obligation.

It also asked for "some definite, new approach" to the problem of daylight saving time; maintenance of the ban

against colored margarine; and more legible and appropriate road signs. ✓

### IFUC ASKS EXTENSION UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

In a brief submitted to the government Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons, the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council recommended that unemployment insurance on a voluntary basis be made available to the 60,000 full-time paid workers in agriculture, and also to "the small farm operator who must maintain another source of employment to provide a livelihood for his family." ✓

## Why Catholics Believe As They Do



People on the outside often wonder why Catholics keep "running" to church.

And many of them erroneously conclude that this devotion is prompted by fear rather than faith, and by a sense of obligation rather than a spirit of piety and zeal.

"Catholics," they have heard it said, "go to church because they are obliged to do so. The priests keep telling them it is a sin if they don't . . . that they risk eternal damnation if they don't obey the Church. Catholicism is a religion of fear."

It may be possible to "fool all of the people some of the time." But is it not unbelievable that literally *billions* of people could have been deceived over a period of nearly 2,000 years? Could Catholicism have held the loyalty of eminent philosophers, scientists and other intellectuals down through the centuries if all it offered was a doctrine of fear and superstition?

No, your Catholic neighbor does not go to Mass and Confession and participate in other religious devotions merely because of an obligation imposed by the Church. It is, he believes, an obligation imposed upon him by God; and it isn't fear, but the desire to serve God that prompts his religious life.

Religion to a Catholic is not merely a worthy and virtuous activity. It is an absolute duty. It is, we believe, the means provided by God for the fulfillment of the God-given purpose of our lives. It is the channel through which we acknowledge our utter dependence upon God, and by means of which we give expression to our love, faith and gratitude.

Catholics believe further that we must honor God in the way revealed through his true Son, Jesus Christ, Who commanded that we "... hear the

Church." We believe that Christ established the Catholic Church and that it bears all the distinguishing marks which Christ said His Church would bear. We accept the teachings of the Catholic Church, therefore, because we believe that it is Christ's Church. It isn't fear or superstition that impels us to do this, but clear historical fact and our own reason and intelligence.

If you would like to know all about the basic Catholic beliefs . . . and the solid reasons behind them . . . write today for our free pamphlet. It will be sent in a plain wrapper and nobody will call on you. More than three million people have written in for pamphlets like this . . . and found enrichment for their spiritual lives. Write today for Pamphlet No. CY-10.

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TORONTO 5, ONT., CANADA





# Rural Route Letter

Hi Folks:

"I think," said Ted Corbett the other day, "I'll double my cow herd next year. That way, I'll make twice as much money."

"And do twice as much work," I added. "You intending to buy or rent more land by any chance?"

"Now where could I get more land around here?" he asked. "Everybody

in this valley needs all the land they have now, you know that."

"Sure I know it, but I wondered if you did," I retorted.

"No sree," he went on, ignoring my remark, "I won't be needing extra land, or extra hay either."

"You discovered a new type of cow that doesn't need to eat?" I said sarcastically.

## Save This Ad. — It Will Save You Money

### LOOK! COMPARE!

**NORBART GRAIN LOADER**  
More convenience and efficiency features than any other loader on the market AT ANY PRICE.

**GENUINE** Heavy Duty Highest Quality Materials and Construction throughout guarantee you Smooth, Trouble-free operation, Easy Handling and Longest Life.

Easy, Safe Engine Starting at ALL loader heights with Norbart's LOW SLUNG Engine Mount.

Two-way, Movable, Easy-to-Operate Hoist gives you Higher Lift and Further Reach into the bin.

Low Towing Height.

Heavy Duty 16 gauge one-piece steel tubing. Oilite and Roller bearings for longer life.

20 ft. and 24 ft. Loaders have BIG 7" Tubing and Double Entry Auger for Fastest loading capacity—2,200 bushels per hour.

26 ft. 5 in. Loader has 6" tubing—loads up to 1,600 bushels per hour.

We guarantee Norbart Loaders to Raise Higher and Go Further into the Bin than any other loader of equal length.

20 ft. Loader raises to 14 ft.  
24 ft. Loader raises to 17½ ft.  
26 ft. 5 in. Loader raises to 19 ft.

#### LOADER PRICE

Less Tires	Model	20 ft. 7 inch 2,200 bu.	24 ft. 7 inch 2,200 bu.	26 ft. 5 in. 6 inch 1,600 bu.
with Briggs & Stratton Model 14 Engine—5½ h.p.		\$199.00	\$219.00	\$227.00
with Briggs & Stratton Model 19 Engine—7 h.p.		209.00	229.00	237.00
with Briggs & Stratton Model 23A Engine—9 h.p.		219.00	239.00	247.00
with Wisconsin Model BKN Engine—7 h.p.		215.00	235.00	243.00
with Wisconsin Model AENL Engine—9 h.p.		226.00	246.00	254.00
LOADER ONLY—Less Engine		124.00	144.00	152.00

**ENGINE SPECIALS**—Briggs & Stratton Model 14—5½ h.p. \$84.00; Briggs & Stratton Model 19—7 h.p. \$96.00; Model 23A—9 h.p. \$106.00; Wisconsin Model BKN—7 h.p. \$101.00; Wisconsin Model AENL—9 h.p. \$114.00.

### NORBART'S TWIN CYLINDER POSITIVE POWER LIFT HOISTS



Genuine heavy duty construction plus equalized lift, guarantees trouble-free handling of full capacity loads. • Easy to install. • Does not raise height of box. • Back-of-cab control for handy regulation of grain flow. • Supplied complete with precision-built Monarch P.T.O. drive pump, valve, drive shaft, "U" joints, bolts, nuts and illustrated mounting instructions.

**MODEL 45C**—Full 4½ ton capacity. Fits all ¾ or 1 ton trucks. Channel iron upper sill \$215.00  
**MODEL 80A**—Full 8 ton capacity. Fits all 1½ to 4 ton trucks, 60" to 84" cab to axle; with big 4" x 4" angle iron 8 ft. wrap around sills to fit present box sills; as illustrated \$230.00  
**MODEL 80C**—as above, with big 6" channel iron 12 ft. upper sills; replaces present box sills \$240.00  
4-Speed Dash Control Power Take Offs—state truck make, transmission and model, EXTRA \$22.95

### CHEAPEST, SAFEST, ON-THE-FARM GRAIN STORAGE

The Norbart Corrugated, Galvanized All-Steel Grain Bin—Saves costly losses from rats, mice, weather, mold and dockage. • Economical first cost—No maintenance expense. • Heavy duty construction for longer life. • Roof filling panel. • Auger opening in door. Complete with tight steel floor, at these low prices:  
1,350 bushel capacity—weight 1,430 lbs. \$345.00  
1,000 bushel capacity—weight 1,225 lbs. 299.00  
If floor not desired, deduct \$30.00

FARM CERTIFICATE REQUIRED, except for bins. Don't delay. Order Now.

**NORBART INDUSTRIES** Box 234 Sta. C, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba

"In your own erude way you've hit pretty close to the right answer," he said kindly. "The truth is, I'll be able to handle those extra cows by using some of the latest findings of agricultural science."

"You haven't been using the things they discovered 20 years ago," I pointed out. "What are these latest findings you're talking about? Chanees are the rest of us have been using them for years, only you never caught on until now."

He shook his head wisely. "Not so fast, my friend, not so fast. Today, farming is a business, and you can't expect a man to give away his business secrets."

"Just a minute ago, you were talking about science. Haven't you ever heard about freedom of scientific information? That's why we've been so free with these here atomic secrets, so we can all blow each other sky high at the same time."

"Well," he said, kind of hesitating, "maybe you're right. I guess you'll be hearing about it sooner or later anyhow. Come on out to the truck and I'll show you what I mean."

Out of the cab, he lifted a 20-pound bag, and held it up proudly. "South American Foo-Foo grass," he beamed. "She'll outyield anything but a brace of rabbits!"

"SOUTH AMERICAN WHATICAN?"

"Foo-Foo grass," he said. "Here, let me show you," and he fished out a fistful of pamphlets. "See that little guy in the picture? That's Professor Bixby, the one who brought this grass

all the way from the Amazon Basin. Only he ain't really a little guy, he's 6 feet 6 inches tall! That stuff towering over him at the back there is Foo-Foo grass!"

"Did you get this from Bert Heeley at the seed company in town?" I asked suspiciously.

"Heek no," he said. "This stuff is too hush-hush for those guys to even know about yet. I got this off of a stranger who called around at the farm. He was just picking the most progressive ones to show it to, he explained."

"My experience has been it's safer to buy from somebody who has a stake in your area," I told him. "A fella should at least check with the Agriculture Department. How much did he charge you for it anyway?"

"Well, it WAS a bit high," he admitted, "but I can always make a killing on it by producing seed. It was four dollars a pound."

"FOUR DOLLARS!" I yelped. "What a dope! You know, just because it'll grow in the Amazon doesn't mean it'll grow up here."

Well sir, Ted got a bit peeved at that, and piled into his truck. "Jealousy will get you nowhere," he flung at me. "It's results that count."

I laughed as he drove off. But, human nature being what it is, I couldn't help wondering if maybe he didn't have something in this South American Foo-Foo grass after all.

Yours,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

## The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG





## Make Your Own

by C. RAYMOND

### Garden Trellis

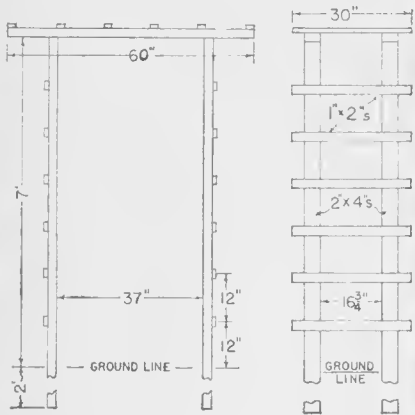
A TRELLIS, set in a fence line or over a pathway through a hedge row, will provide a pleasing entrance into the garden.

Preservative-treated or decay-resistant wood should be used, especially for the upright 2 by 4's.

Make three "ladders," as shown in the drawings. The two upright ladders are 9' long, with the 1" by 2" "rungs" spaced 12" apart, on centers. Fasten the rungs to the rails with No. 10 flathead wood screws, 1½" long.

The top ladder is 5' long, with 6 rungs spaced evenly. Fasten the top to the uprights with screws 2½" long. Use brass or other non-rusting screws.

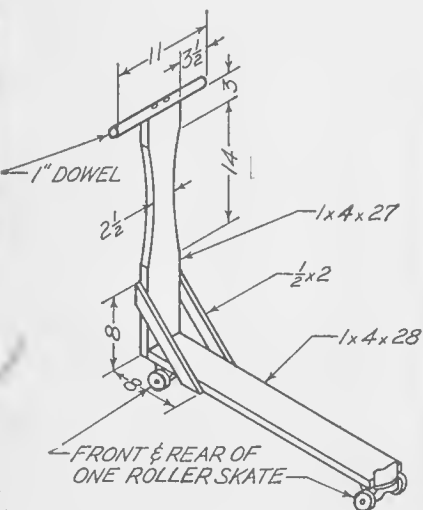
Set the trellis in place and mark the positions of the post holes. Dig the holes slightly deeper than 2' and place crushed stone in the bottoms to level the trellis. Tamp earth and crushed stone around the posts to set them firmly. If a gate is to be added to the trellis, use 10' posts, set 3' in the ground, preferably in concrete. V



### Scooter

A STURDY scooter for the active youngster can be made of lumber and an old roller skate.

Cut the pieces, as shown. Make a groove in the top of the upright with a half-round wood rasp. Attach the dowel handle with 2½" No. 10 round-



head screws. Fasten the upright to the base with 4 countersunk 2¼" No. 10 flathead screws. Use 1¼" No. 10 screws for the braces.

Disassemble a skate, center and align the wheels beneath the base, and attach them with ¾" No. 10 screws. Drill holes in skate plate for the screws. V

## Rich Old-Fashioned Strawberry Shortcake



**Bake it  
with MAGIC  
and serve it  
with pride!**

Better close the kitchen window when you open the oven door! This scrumptious Magic-made Shortcake is so delicate and feather-light it longs to take wings! Yet it holds its shape nobly as you drool on the crushed strawberries and pile high the snowy whipped cream. *Heavenly days, what a feast!*

Yes, Madam, for baking that's really festive, there's no substitute for the good old Magic way! Four generations of Canadian women have proved that Magic Baking Powder makes the very best of your recipe, of your chosen ingredients. Keep Magic on hand for *all* your baking . . . cakes, cookies, cup cakes and biscuits.

### INDIVIDUAL STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES

2 cups sifted pastry flour  
or 1¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour  
3½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder  
½ tsp. salt  
Pinch of grated nutmeg  
3 tbsps. fine granulated sugar  
⅓ cup chilled shortening  
1 egg, well beaten  
Milk  
Soft butter or margarine  
Sweetened sliced strawberries  
Lightly-sweetened whipped cream  
6 whole strawberries

Grease a cookie sheet. Preheat oven to 400° (hot). Mix and sift twice, then sift into a bowl, the flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, nutmeg and sugar. Cut in the shortening finely. Combine the well-beaten egg and ¼ cup milk. Make a well in the flour mixture and add liquids; mix lightly with a fork, adding a little more milk, if necessary, to make a soft dough that is a little stiffer than a plain biscuit dough. Knead for 10 seconds on lightly-floured baking board and pat or roll out to ¾-inch thickness; shape with floured 2½-inch round cookie cutter. Arrange, well apart, on prepared cookie sheet; brush with milk. Bake in preheated oven 14 to 16 minutes. Split hot shortcakes and spread with butter or margarine; arrange bottom halves on individual serving plates and pile with sweetened sliced strawberries; cover with top halves of shortcakes. Top each shortcake with a spoonful of whipped cream—or with more fruit and cream—and add a whole berry. Yield—6 shortcakes.



*Magic costs less than 1¢  
per average baking*



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AGRICULTURE, today, is one of the world's great service industries. Millions live by it. Billions live because of it. Without vast areas devoted to food production the world as we know it could not continue to function. As living standards continue to improve, as they must, this fact will become ever more paramount.

ONE OF these great food-production areas is Western Canada where farmers, in a good crop year, may produce over five hundred million bushels of the world's finest wheat; thereby setting in motion a chain of subsidiary farmer-owned and controlled services.

AN IMPORTANT link in this chain is United Grain Growers Limited. More than fifty years ago — as Grain Growers' Grain Company — U.G.G. pioneered the first farmer-owned country elevators in Western Canada; and the first farmer-owned terminals in the West. Throughout five decades of its history U.G.G. has been truly a pioneer in the interest of agriculture; its objective, improved methods of grain handling, greater economies in purchasing farm supplies.

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